

THE LITERARY GAZETTE

Journal of the Belles Lettres, Science, and Art.

N° 2009.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1855.

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REVIEWS.

Flora Indica: being a Systematic Account of the Plants of British India. By J. D. Hooker, M.D., F.R.S., and Thomas Thomson, M.D., F.L.S. W. Pamplin. Printed for the Authors.

Illustrations of Himalayan Plants. Chiefly selected from Drawings made for the late J. F. Cathcart, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service. The Descriptions and Analyses by J. D. Hooker, M.D., F.R.S. The Plates executed by W. Fitch. Reeve.

In the years 1848—1850, an enterprising and perilous mission was undertaken, under the auspices of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, by Dr. Hooker, with the view of exploring the botany of British India, and collecting specimens of its plants. Starting from Calcutta, the traveller proceeded first to Behar, ascended the Soane valley, and crossing the Kymor range to Mirzapur, descended the Ganges, and proceeded to Sikkim. The plants collected during this journey amounted to about 1000 species. The summer of 1848, and the greater part of 1849, were then spent by Dr. Hooker in the Sikkim and east Nipal Himalaya, during which time he botanized the whole country from the plains to the Tibetan frontier, with an assiduity that accumulated an herbarium of 3500 species; and in December of that year he was met at Dorjiling by Dr. Thomson, who had been botanizing in the plains and mountains of north-west India for seven years previously. Before quitting England, Dr. Hooker had already made a voyage to the south polar seas with Sir James Clark Ross, in the ill-fated *Erebus* and *Terror*, and having published a *Flora* of the principal antarctic islands in a style of minuteness that signally qualified him for further research, the travellers met upon equal ground, so far as experience and the scientific knowledge of their favourite pursuit were concerned, and resolved to botanize in company. In May, 1850, Drs. Hooker and Thomson set off together to the Khasia Hills, where the summer was spent, their joint collection of plants amounting to 3000 species, and in November of that year they visited Silhet and Cachar, and descending the Megna to the Bay of Bengal, proceeded to Chittagong, returning by the Sunderbunds to Calcutta. At Calcutta they embarked for England with an herbarium of 8000 species of plants, comprising not only many varieties of most of the species, but also many individual specimens of most of the varieties. On the arrival of the travellers in England with so complete a collection of the plants of British India, formed, as it was, with a high philosophic knowledge of the variability of species, accompanied by drawings and dissections, and by voluminous notes, indicative of distribution, habit, and structure, botanists were anxious that no time should be lost in making so unprecedented a mass of materials available to science. The enterprising botanizers were not less urgent themselves to publish the fruits of their researches, but the labour of sorting and identifying the named species, and of unravelling the synonymy of each, to say nothing of describing those that were new, presented obstacles which only time and the command of considerable funds would enable them to encounter. The subject was brought before a Committee of the Natural

History section of the British Association at the meeting of 1851, and the members were unanimous in memorializing the Directors of the East India Company for their aid in behalf of the undertaking. The magnates of Leadenhall-street could not be made to understand the value of giving encouragement by anticipation to scientific research, and declined to promote the object. In vain was it represented to them that important economic discoveries might result from a proper scientific investigation of the plants of their dominions. Their munificence had been limited hitherto to the purchase of elegantly-finished books, and they could do no more than express their willingness to take the merits of the '*Flora Indica*' into consideration on its completion. Nothing daunted, Drs. Hooker and Thomson felt it a duty to undertake the task proposed to them at their own expense and risk, as well as their means would enable them, and the closely-printed volume of 560 pages before us is the first instalment.

To give an idea of the labour of these assiduous botanists in the field, we may mention that the specimens were all ticketed as they were collected, with particulars of locality and elevation, and in Sikkim and the Khasia Hills five hundred specimens of wood were cut, palms, bamboos, and tree ferns being preserved entire, whilst coloured drawings and dissections of upwards of a thousand species were made by Dr. Hooker from the living plants. But the work of collecting material in the field has been surpassed, even thus far, in extent by the labour of arrangement and analysis in the closet. The number of books and periodicals in which eastern plants have been described is immense, and all have to be consulted and studied. No less than 120 authors' names are attached to the 430 species described in the present volume, and upwards of a thousand volumes will have to be referred to before the '*Flora*' is completed. A large proportion of the plants of India have, moreover, proved identical with those of other countries, and in every large genus the authors have had to make a critical study of the European, Siberian, Chinese, and Japanese floras, eliciting results of interest totally unexpected, and of the highest importance in their bearings on the science of botanical geography.

In this opening volume of Drs. Hooker and Thomson's '*Flora Indica*,' nearly 300 pages are occupied by an introductory essay on the general progress of systematic botany, on the variation and origin of species, on hybridization and geographical distribution, on the labours of Indian botanists, including an enumeration of herbaria, on the meteorology of India, and on the physical features and vegetation of the different provinces, remarkable throughout for the clear philosophic manner in which the subjects are treated, though, perhaps, open to an occasional word of criticism. It is easy, for example, for those whose lot has been cast in so broad and comprehensive a field of research as the Indian empire, to complain of the tendency, on the part of students at home, to exaggerate species, but it is only through the discoveries of acute inductive minds, botanizing *in situ*, that the time can ripen at home for the inculcation of more philosophic teaching:—

"Students," say the authors, "are not taught to systematize on broad grounds and sound principles, though this is one of the most difficult processes, requiring great judgment and caution; or, what is worse, they are led by the example if not by the

precepts of their teachers, to regard generic and specific distinctions as things of little importance, to be fixed by arbitrary characters, or according to accidental circumstances. As a consequence, the study of systematic botany is gradually taking a lower and lower place in our schools; and, being abandoned by many of those who are best qualified to do it justice, it falls into the hands of a class of naturalists, whose ideas seldom rise above species, and who, by what has well been called *hair-splitting*, tend to bring the study of these into disrepute."

We have more hope for the botany taught in our schools than is here allowed. There is no want, at least, of sound elementary class books. Botany is every day being studied with more regard to the philosophy of system, and it is by the light of such rare experience as that of Drs. Hooker and Thomson, that her laws are becoming better understood and taught.

The second botanical work at the head of this notice is a magnificently illustrated selection, in folio, of Himalayan plants remarkable for their novelty and beauty, and of especial interest to horticulturists on account of their capability of cultivation in England. They have been selected from a collection of nearly a thousand drawings made at Dorjiling, under the superintendence of the late J. F. Cathcart, Esq., Judge in the Bengal Civil Service, but whose premature death prevented their publication entire. Dr. Hooker, who has undertaken the descriptions and analyses of this selection, enjoyed the intimacy of Mr. Cathcart while in the Himalaya country, and thus pleasantly narrates the circumstances of his acquaintance:—

"I shall never forget the pleasure our first meeting afforded us. It was in the forests of the outer range of mountains, on his arrival; he was toiling up the steep ascent to Dorjiling, walking beside his pony, himself and his servant laden with flowering plants and ferns, as I was descending on an excursion to Terai, at the foot of the mountains. Our conference was very brief, but it was an earnest of many longer ones. On my return to Dorjiling a few weeks afterwards, I found Mr. Cathcart occupying a large house, surrounded by a broad verandah, from which baskets of Orchids, &c., were suspended, and on the floor of which living plants of all kinds were piled in profusion. He had already established a corps of Lepcha collectors, who scoured the neighbouring forests, descending to 2000 feet, and ascending to 8000, bringing every plant that was to be found in flower; and in his house were two artists busily at work. He told me his plans, and invited my co-operation; he intended to procure more artists, the best that could be obtained, from Calcutta, especially those skilled ones, who had been trained under Wallich and Griffith in the Botanic Garden, and to draw every plant of interest that he or I could procure. Knowing that a *Flora* of the Himalaya was a work which I contemplated, he most liberally offered me the use of all the drawings on my return to England, and expressed a wish that I should direct his artists to the plants best worth figuring, and instruct them in perspective, and in drawing the microscopic details, the points in which native artists are mainly deficient.

"Mr. Cathcart continued to reside at Dorjiling in the neighbourhood till the winter of 1850; during the latter part of the time he kept as many as six artists steadily employed, and accumulated a collection of nearly one thousand drawings. For the last year he resided at Leebong, a singularly beautiful spot, about 1000 feet below Dorjiling and 6000 feet above the sea. His house occupied a mountain spur that projected from that on which Dorjiling is built, overhanging the steep forest-clad gorge of the Great Runjeet river, 5000 feet below, and descending in steep jungly slopes on either hand. Through these forests he had caused the natives to cut paths, directing their operations

with all the taste and judgment of an experienced and skilful landscape gardener. These openings led through the tangled jungle, and wound amongst tall trunks of giant-timber trees, which were clothed with climbing Palms, wild Vines, Peppers, Pothos, Hodgsonia, and Ipomoea, and laden with masses of Orchids and Ferns, suddenly emerging on eminences commanding views of two hundred miles of snowy mountains, rising range behind range in dazzling beauty, and again descending by zigzags to cascades fringed with Ferns and Mosses, and leading thence along the margins of rippling streams, overshadowed by Tree-Ferns, Bamboos, and wild Plantains.

"In such scenes Mr. Cathcart passed nearly two years, spending the whole day, when fine, in the open air. His health not permitting of his taking strong exercise, his explorations were confined to the paths along which he could ride his pony; and his habit was to have his meals prepared for him at some favourite spot in the forest, where he might tranquilly admire the beauties of the surrounding vegetation and the grandeur of the distant prospect, and at which his collectors would rendezvous with baskets full of rare and beautiful plants, which were poured out on the grass at his feet, and selections made from them for the artists.

"In February, 1851, on my own return to Calcutta, previous to embarking for England, I found Mr. Cathcart residing at Garden Reach, opposite the Botanic Gardens. He had quitted Dorjiling a few weeks before, and the period of his service having expired, he proposed to leave India in the following month, sending the drawings to me, but spending some months on the Continent himself. He desired me to retain them till his arrival, when he proposed to expend 1000*l.* on illustrating a work similar to the 'Sikkim-Himalaya Rhododendrons,' and to distribute it to the principal botanists and scientific establishments in Europe, and for this work I had offered to contribute the descriptive matter from my own manuscripts and collections.

"On the 7th of February I saw my friend for the last time; he signalled a happy voyage to me from the balcony of his house, as the steamer rapidly bore me down the Hoogly on my homeward way. He followed me to Europe, but not to England; for he died suddenly of apoplexy, at Lausanne, in Switzerland, on the 8th of July, 1851, in his forty-ninth year.

"It remains to record my obligations to my late friend's family for that liberal assistance without which I could not have undertaken the present work; and to the many friends who have come forward as subscribers to it. Science is not yet self-supporting; it requires the countenance of amateurs no less than the severe studies of proficients to ensure its progress. Works like the present must appeal to the lovers of art and horticulture, the latter of whom are mainly indebted to the labours of Botanists for the objects that afford them their greatest and most rational delight. Innumerable are the opportunities enjoyed by the cultivators of Horticulture and Botany of mutually aiding one another: indeed, neither pursuit can exist alone, and still less can they be advanced independently. It has been one of my purest sources of gratification to find, that the fruits of my own Himalayan journeys (in the prosecution of which abstract science was my primary object) have been both appreciated by the lovers of gardening, and have afforded to Mr. Fitch the means of executing, in the 'Illustrations of Sikkim Rhododendrons,' a series of drawings that have been justly pronounced as of unrivalled excellence in an artistic point of view.

"No pains have been spared by the same incomparable Botanical Artist to render the Plates now published worthy of imitation, as combining scientific accuracy in the truthful representation of details with graceful grouping in perspective, judgment in shading and colouring, and freedom with delicacy in drawing upon stone."

The East India Company have assisted, by

a liberal subscription, in the publication of Mr. Cathcart's drawings, and it is to be hoped that they will see the wisdom of assisting Drs. Hooker and Thomson in publishing illustrations to the 'Flora Indica.' Every naturalist is aware of the difficulty of determining species with anything like satisfaction by the comparison of descriptions alone; and if the Company hope to reap any further benefit from the vegetable products of their country, not a moment should be lost in availing themselves of the services of these eminent botanists, one of whom, stationed at the Botanic Garden of Calcutta, and the other at the Botanic Garden, *par excellence*, of London, have unprecedented facilities and powers for performing the task. "We have had a considerable experience," say the authors, truly and honestly, "both in medical and economic botany, and we announce boldly our conviction, that, so far as India is concerned, these departments are at a stand-still, for want of an accurate scientific guide to the Flora of that country. Hundreds of valuable products are quite unknown to science, while of most of the others the plants are known only to the professed botanist."

Turkey, Ancient and Modern. A History of the Ottoman Empire. By the Rev. R. W. Fraser, M.A. A. and C. Black.

Pictures from the Battle Fields. With Eight Illustrations. By the Roving Englishman. Routledge and Co.

An Historical Sketch of the Crimea. By Anthony Grant, D.C.L. Bell and Daldy.

Journal of a Tour in the Principalities, the Crimea, and Countries Adjacent to the Black Sea, in the years 1835-36. By Lord De Ros. John W. Parker and Son.

THESE volumes we group together, as deriving their chief interest from their relation to the passing events of the war. Whatever may be the result of the conflict between Russia and the Western Powers, the Turkish empire has now entered on a new phase of its history. It is impossible that the scanty Ottoman population of European Turkey can continue to hold in thralldom the Christians, emancipated, armed, and ten times their number. These regions must soon witness great changes, even were peace now restored, and the armies of foreign nations withdrawn from the shores of the Black Sea and the Hellespont. Mr. Fraser's book contains a concise and well-written sketch of Ottoman history from the earliest times down to the beginning of the present year. In the more ancient periods the works of Knollys and Rycant have supplied the chief materials, and in the later history the best authorities have been consulted. The author does not claim attention on account of original research, but only as presenting a comprehensive and condensed summary of what has been recorded by other historians. Such a manual is acceptable at the present time, and will be found very convenient for reference. The narrative of events connected with the origin of the war is clear and full, and various documents of historical value are appended, such as the texts of the treaties between Russia and Turkey previous to the outbreak of hostilities, and the declaration of war made by the British government in 1854. Of the general policy of Russia towards the Turkish empire, Mr. Fraser gives this sensible statement:—

"One of the most striking peculiarities in the

policy of the monarchs of Russia, since the age of Peter the Great, is their continual tendency to intervention in the affairs of weaker states as a means of territorial aggrandisement. Nothing could be more likely to advance their objects than such a policy. To be permitted to become the arbiter between two contending sovereigns inferior to themselves in military or political power, was to acquire the means of disposing eventually of one or both of them. Disputes arising from competition for a vacant throne between the sons of a deceased monarch, the mutual jealousy subsisting between Christians and Mohammadans, or the oppression of the former by the latter, were circumstances which, afforded a golden opportunity for an apparently generous interference, which, whenever possible, the Russian court never failed to seize, and, when wanting, rarely failed, wherever it was practicable, to originate and foment.

"These remarks are illustrated by historical facts. The oppression of the Christian inhabitants of Georgia by their Mohammadan neighbours, afforded Peter the Great an opportunity of interfering, and the interference ultimately led to his becoming the sovereign of the province. The competition between the rival Khans of the Crimea for the vacant throne, enabled the Empress Catherine II., who was appealed to by one of the competitors, to seize the territory in dispute and annex it to her dominions. The disputes occurring in Poland brought about the same intervention, and terminated in a similar result. Well knowing the importance of such policy, the court of St. Petersburg has made repeated efforts to stir up the elements of religious strife in the Turkish Empire, in order to step in between the combatants, and, after adjusting their differences, retire with some immediate or some anticipated advantage.

"If, on the other hand, we consider the general spirit of the treaties which have been concluded since 1774, we perceive that, with the undeviating precision of an instinct, they have almost all been so conceived, as to strengthen that tenacity of grasp by which the court of Russia adheres to its favourite, and, it must be added, successful policy of intervention.

"The Czar, previous to his accession to the throne, and since that event, had become deeply impressed with the idea, which it must be admitted seemed well founded, that the Ottoman Empire was rapidly sinking into a state of decrepitude, and must sooner or later be utterly dissolved. Many events gave colour to this presumption, such as the loss of the provinces of Greece and Egypt—the successive insurrections in various parts of the empire—the imperfect mode in which they were quelled in one place, only to break out in another—the almost independent state of many of the Pashas—the feeling of discontent among the Greek population—and the obvious inferiority of the Ottoman military force. All these considerations seem to have made impressions on the mind of the Autocrat so indelible, that subsequent evidences of an opposite tendency, however striking, have been unable to remove them. We often seem to believe that which we frequently dwell upon and fervently desire to be true."

THE lively writer who, under the name of the Roving Englishman, is well known to readers of *Household Words*, and whose letters on Turkey have made many familiar with Eastern habits and usages, has in this volume of pictures from the battle fields given stirring narratives and truthful reports of scenes in which all Englishmen feel deepest interest. It is melancholy to read this writer's account of the mismanagement of British affairs in the countries with which he is acquainted. Plain truths are told and frank opinions given, and calamities are traced to their right sources, as where it is said concerning the miseries of the campaign of 1854:—

"The want of able special men has caused most of our late miseries in the East. Our course has

been our ignorance. At the outbreak of the present war we knew next to nothing about the vast empire of the Turks. We were curiously ignorant of its strength or its weakness. Asia Minor, except the immediate neighbourhood of Smyrna and the Seven Churches, was as unknown to us as Mongolia; and Roumelia as completely a *terra incognita* as Kochan, or the territory of the Oosbogs, beyond the Hindoo Coosh. We were absolutely unacquainted with the nature of the climate, the produce, and the resources of Turkey. We knew nothing of the state of the roads there, or the perils of the seas. We had no reliable information respecting the social state, or the local custom and government of its extensive provinces. Hence the sufferings of our armies at Gallipoli and Varna. Hence the fearful wrecks in the Black Sea, which might have been predicted with positive certainty by any observant inhabitant of the coasts which witnessed the destruction of the *Prince*, and the loss of the winter clothing of our troops; which might have been foretold to us or averted by any Greek pilot, had we dared to employ him after the results of our culpable and self-willed folly had made him such a determined enemy. Hence the mishaps which have been felt so heavily by our devoted legions before Sebastopol. Had we deigned to use the information, accessible as it was, which we required, we might have been saved from this deep national humiliation and disgrace—from the needless shedding of our best blood—from the wanton sacrifice of our youth and veterans by unforeseen disease, and from the idle waste of such mountains of treasure. It is said that our last two wars only cost one thousand millions—but who shall say what may be the price of this one?

"This state of things, however, deplorable as it is, may be easily explained. It was scarcely possible to travel with safety or advantage in Turkey, unless clothed with high official rank, and then the dearly-bought experience of the traveller was left to moulder amid the dusty records of the Foreign Office, after having merely become part of the opposition capital of the minister who resigned office last week, and the Under Secretary who was superannuated yesterday. The few adventurous spirits who, like Sir Lawrence Jones, were rash enough to underrate the difficulties in the way of enterprise in this direction, fell victims to their necessarily imperfect knowledge of the state of these countries; and perished by the felon shot of some Zebeek or Albanian bandit.

"Even our consuls, who should have possessed among their archives, and the living stores of their own experience, all the information which we so imperatively required, failed us most notably. They failed us, because they had not been chosen for their attainments and knowledge of Eastern affairs, or from men who had given proofs in other careers of the intellect and observation necessary to fit them for their posts; but from among the wild sons of noblemen's stewards, or tradesmen, who had mismanaged their affairs, and had thus succeeded in interesting powerful and compassionate patrons in their behalf. Our consular service, and our diplomatic service, in the East and elsewhere, proved alike useless in the day of our need. It was a useless pageant, or a deliberate imposition, and the result might have been foreseen. It is melancholy at such a time as this to cast a glimpse at the Foreign Office list, and observe the names of the gentlemen who are occupying the most important of our appointments abroad (especially those who are conducting our negotiations in the war countries), and choking up, as it were, every road by which a peaceful and honourable end of the Turco-Russian dispute might have been attained. Of the shocking intemperance of Sir Hector Stubble, at Dahomey—of his indecent lecturing the helpless Sultan—his gala-day visits to the hospitals—his costive ill-temper and curious unfitness for his post—enough has been said. In the important neighbouring state of Timbuctoo is our vivacious, elderly acquaintance, Lord Fiddle-de-dee—and that frolicsome nobleman has been allowed chiefly to mismanage the incomprehensible negotiations which are always failing there so deplorably."

A chapter is devoted to Lord Westmoreland, in his own name, of whom we read:—

"In January, 1851, this wise man and great diplomatist was appointed by Lord Palmerston as her Majesty's representative at the court of Vienna. Lord Palmerston also appointed his son, the Hon. Julian Henry Fane, as a paid *attaché*, on the 14th December, in the same year. This was indeed almost his lordship's last act in office, for on the 27th of December, that minister, who had preserved the peace of Europe during so many trials, was rashly removed from office. Any other man but Lord Westmoreland might have thought that he was under the most serious obligations to Lord Palmerston, but Lord Westmoreland promptly hastened to show the world how much he was superior to mere vulgar prejudices, and stoically resolved to appear at a public ball given by Prince Schwartzburg to celebrate the downfall of his generous friend.

"He even went farther, and when Prince Schwartzburg, who had been the bitter enemy of Lord Palmerston, died suddenly, shortly after these events, Lord Westmoreland immediately showed his highbred scorn of common feeling, by suffering his name to appear as the composer of a mass on the occasion. * * * While the nation his lordship was idly supposed to represent, were seized with surprise and indignation at the expulsion of the Scotch missionaries from Hungary, the forced sale of their little property, and the astounding news that they had been sent through all the bitterness of a Hungarian winter to their distant homes with sickly wives and children in arms, we heard with feelings of joy and pride that the British representative had once more shown his superiority to circumstances, and that when the missionaries had ignorantly requested an interview to state their grievances, Lord Westmoreland had firmly declined to interrupt his music lesson, and received them not.

"It is on record, than no less than sixteen cases of violation of the rights of British subjects occurred in Austria, during a period of ten months, without disturbing in any way the harmonious avocations of his lordship, probably even without his knowledge; for desiring earnestly at this time to read the world a fine philosophical lesson on the vanity of state affairs, he abandoned his post altogether to an unpaid *attaché*.

"The correspondent of the *Daily News* was expelled from Austria in twenty-four hours. The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* (it matters little that both were harmless, inoffensive gentlemen) was thrown illegally into gaol; British couriers, carrying despatches, were stopped on the highway. One gentleman got into trouble for carrying a sketch-book and a pencil; another was arrested merely because he bore a suspicious name; a third was struck down by the sword for listening to a military band in the streets of Florence.

"Had a less dignified and stoical minister than Lord Westmoreland been then at Vienna, he would at once have convinced the Austrian government that if they persevered in such a course of conduct towards British subjects, the matter would infallibly come before Parliament, and lead to a serious quarrel. In a word, any British diplomatist more troublesome and ignorant, more rashly servile to common opinions, than Lord Westmoreland, might have believed it possible in so just a cause to be firm, yet temperate and conciliatory; and that to claim respect was not to offer insult."

From the lighter sketches of the volume we give a scene at Balaklava:—

"We are soon made aware of the near neighbourhood of Turks and sailors, for it is from that class of mankind that come the first human voices we hear, with any distinctness, after having at last accomplished the difficult enterprise of landing.

"Sailor (with great contempt and at the top of his voice): 'Blow them Turks! I say, you Bono Johnny, drat you. Ahoy! ahoy! you beggar.'

"Turkish soldier (with much courtesy): 'Bono Johnny! oo, oo, oo, Bono Johnny! he waves his pipe blandly as he speaks, and assumes an air of

puzzled jocularity, as if he was aware that there was some pleasantry going forward, without being clearly able to divine the nature of it.

"Sailor (now roaring with tremendous energy): 'Ahoy! I say, give us a light, can't you? Do you think nobody wants to smoke but yourself, you son of a sea-cook?'

"Turk (swaying his head from side to side, smilingly): 'Bono Johnny! Bono Johnny! oo, oo, oo.'

"Sailor (speechless with indignation for a moment, as if this was really too much for him): 'Come, I say, old stick-in-the-mud, none of that, you know, or I'm jiggered if I don't spoil your old mug for you. D'y'hear? give us a light! Why don't you come, you beggar? I speak plain enough, and loud enough too, don't I?'

"The Turk, perceiving at last that there is another row with the infidel, though unable to understand why, drops his arms by his side, and looks blushing and wondering at the excited seaman. He twiddles his thumbs, he shuffles with his feet, he looks the picture of listless incapacity, like most of his countrymen when in difficulties.

"The sailor meantime marches up to him, and attempts to light his pipe. Now the Turk is a petty officer; he has formerly been the aga of a village, and he looks upon this proceeding as a direct insult, an action at variance with all his previous ideas of courtesy and good breeding. It is, indeed, an action similar to that which eating out of the plate of a stranger, or drinking out of his glass unasked, would be in England.

"The Turk withdraws his pipe, therefore, and his looks display how deeply he thinks his dignity is wounded.

"And so the sailor takes him by the ear—by the left ear, for I paid particular attention to the circumstance. He then stands upon one leg, and begins to execute a species of horripole, tugging that ear to time. And the British tar lolls his ample tongue out of his British mouth, after the manner of his class, when much offended. It is a singular, though not to me a very agreeable sight, to see the Turk tucking in his twopenny, and following the stout tar in these agile movements. Were he to do otherwise, he must make up his mind, I fear, to part with his left ear altogether, for the sailor holds it with a grasp like a vice, and gives satisfactory evidence how far human flesh can stretch, and how far human patience.

"'Hullo, Jack, what are you about with that poor fellow?' says a small man, smothered in clothes, who now approaches the pair. 'Here, I'll give you a light and some baccy too, if you leave go that chap.'

"'Lord love you, guv'n'r! These beggars ain't fit for nothing else but monkeys' allowance, they ain't. Why, I'm blessed, guv'n'r, if I wasn't a hollooin' to un for an hour like, to give us a light, and he wouldn't, not he. So I thought, you know, guv'n'r, I'd just teach him a little manners. No harm in that, is there, sir?'

"'But the poor fellow couldn't understand you, could he?'

"'Stand, sir? Why, heart alive, I roared at un till I was pretty nigh deaf. There's no doing nothin' with them lubbers w'out pitchin' in to un. Howsomever, they'll larn by and bye, now this here is British ground; won't they, sir?'

"'Ay, ay, Jack.'

"And the truth is, the sailor was as racy a tar as ever chawed a quid; and the Turk was perhaps as good a Mussulman as any going. But the fact is, the best folks don't always agree, especially when they try to force their ideas on each other.

"'What, no mustard with your beef, sir?' cried Mathews' stranger at the coffee-house; 'confound you, sir! you shall have mustard!'

"How often have I seen that stranger applying his principles to other things than steaks and spices!"

THE 'Historical Sketch of the Crimea,' by Archdeacon Grant, was originally prepared as an address to a literary institute, and the author rightly judged that the information

gathered for this purpose would be acceptable to the general public. With the addition of further materials, the volume now presents a brief and comprehensive outline of the history of the Crimea, from the earliest period down to the Russian annexation. The early classical allusions to the country will please the literary reader. It is remarkable that the scene of the touching tale of the friendship of Pylades and Orestes, is the very spot where the French and English alliance has been cemented by common triumphs and trials.

"Whatever difficulty may attend the geography of Homer, there can be but little doubt that the Crimea was before his mental eye when he described Cimmeria, the neighbouring cannibals, and the one-eyed monsters, the tradition of whose existence in Scythia was strong, 500 years later, and finds its place in the narrative of the father of Greek history. From the Phœnician merchants, as they fled from these inhospitable coasts at the approach of winter, he heard of the tempests that swept over the sea, the impenetrable fogs, and frequent shipwrecks, of the eight months' gloom of winter, and of hordes inaccessible to pity, who were a terror to the mariner, and whose character was shortly and not pleasantly summed up by the Greek geographer, some 1000 years later, as being 'murderers of strangers, cannibals, and using skulls for their drinking cups.' From them too he heard of that land-locked bay, which travellers identify with the little port of Balaklava, poetically called by the ancients, *Boreas antrum*, 'the cavern of Boreas,' and which he thus depicted:—

'Within a long recess a bay there lies,
Edged round with cliffs, high pointing to the skies;
The jutting shores that dwell on either side
Contract its mouth, and break the rushing tide,
Our eager sailors seize the fair retreat,
And bound within the port their crowded fleet:
For here retired the sinking billows sleep,
And smiling calmness silvers o'er the deep.'

Odyss. i. 301—308.

"And yet the bright fancy of the Greeks made this dismal coast the scene of one of the most beautiful of its many tales. The rugged cliff between Sebastopol and Balaklava is the scene of that touching tale of the friendship of Pylades and Orestes, which forms the subject of one of Euripides' tragedies, *The Iphigenia in Tauris*, and has been reproduced in almost every civilized tongue.

"Whatever may have been the actual truth or fiction involved in the tale, there was at least signified by it, as Gibbon remarks, the humanizing influence of Greek intercourse on the Scythian barbarians of the Crimea. While the Athenians, in their beautiful and glorious city, melted at the tale of their poet, and while the Chersonites at a later period erected a temple, called the Orestæum, on the cliff which was the supposed site of Diana's temple, the moral of the tale was not lost for centuries among the Scythians, but the inviolability of friendship was ever observed by them with religious fidelity. The poet Ovid heard the story from the lips of a Sarmatian; and the Orestæum with its frescoes, representing the affecting contest of the two friends, was standing in the days of Lucian. It was near that spot now occupied by the monastery of St. George, on the promontory of the same name, between the English and the French camps; and many a traveller has visited, with almost the reverence of devotion, that spot whose tradition has consecrated one of the best sympathies of the human heart, and exercised so great an influence on the civilized life of nations."

In 1834 there existed considerable jealousy in England of Russian designs against Turkey, and rumours were current of great preparations for war being made in the neighbourhood of the Black Sea. The British government, having determined to ascertain the truth of these rumours, sent Lord de Ros and Captain Drinkwater to make a tour in these regions, so as to learn as far as possible, by personal observation, the true state of

affairs. The Earl of Durham, at that time being on his way to St. Petersburg *via* Constantinople and Odessa, a favourable opportunity occurred for carrying out the design without exciting suspicion. The result of Lord de Ros' tour is here recorded. His manuscript, he tells us, has lain unheeded for eighteen years, and now is published only because an interest in these countries is revived by recent events. When in the neighbourhood of Kiew, the traveller saw a good deal of the Emperor, who was then on a tour of inspection among the military colonies of southern Russia.

"Count Woronzow sent his aide-de-camp in a carriage to take us to him, at Countess Branitska's, with whom we had dined on our way to Kiew. We found the Emperor just going into the family chapel to mass, and accompanied him. The chapel was very small. The mass was beautifully chanted by about twelve voices, a sergeant in his cross-belts acting as clerk. The ladies of the family were on one side, on the other stood the Emperor, leaning against the wall with much appearance of devotion, and repeating all the responses. We were close behind him.

"After the mass we were presented to Marshal Paskievitch, a plain-spoken, soldier-like man, but of military talents of the highest order. We then went to see the Emperor exercise about thirty cavalry 'orderlies.' He put them through a sort of ride, or *manège* exercise, and he then inspected a body of soldiers of twenty years' service, of all arms, who are, by his new system, allowed to return to their homes after that period, subject to be called out as reserve, for five more years, after which they are at liberty. They were fine old fellows, and many of them wore medals and orders.

"They received him with an enthusiasm not to be mistaken. The moment the parade was over, he called them round him, having dismissed his staff, and spoke to them individually for some minutes, noticing many by name—marks of condescension which they received with shouts of delight, rushing round him, kissing his hand, and touching his shoulders, but all with the greatest respect.

"We had a grand parade this morning, of cavalry—sixty-four squadrons (about nine thousand horses) and thirty-two pieces of cannon, mostly twelve-pounders; the heavy cavalry were the finest troops I ever beheld. The Emperor talked to me a good deal about the troops. I admired one squadron extremely as it passed, upon which he said, '*Dites à mon ami Lord Palmerston que j'ai trois cents papiers.*' We dined at the Emperor's quarters with him and all the staff, Adelberg, Bendorff, Dolgoroucki, Suwarrow, &c. Afterwards we drank tea with General Sacken *en famille* with his wife and children, where we met the celebrated Prussian General, Zieten, a charming old gentleman, full of interesting recollections of the Army of Occupation and the Duke of Wellington, for whom he has a most profound admiration.

"We saw a capital field-day of forty-two squadrons and thirty-two guns, and afterwards a review of the boys of the colony, in number six hundred, with a colonel of twelve years old. The Emperor seemed enchanted, laughing and talking with them like a boy. They were as completely drilled as regular soldiers, one of them giving the trumpet signals by a shrill sort of chant. Then followed a ride of cadets, who were made officers on the spot; and lastly, a parade of five hundred ploughs and oxen belonging to the colony. We took leave of the Emperor in a private audience, when his Majesty was full of kindness, and again invited us to Petersburg in the summer. We started for Nicolaief, travelling all night."

An account of the Russian cavalry colonies then follows, which gives an imposing idea of the military resources of the empire. At Nicolaief, then the great arsenal of the Black Sea, Lord de Ros was shown Mr. Upton's plans for the improvement of Sebas-

topol, which was visited; as were also, at different periods of the tour, Kertsch, Anapa, Silistria, Scutari, and other places with the names of which all are now familiar. The journal is a plain unassuming narrative, which though published at so long an interval since it was written, will be read with much interest, and in one or two places contains suggestions still capable of being turned to practical use in connexion with public affairs.

Types and Figures of the Bible. Illustrated by the Art of the Middle Ages. By Louisa Twining. Longman and Co.

PICTORIAL representations of the types and figures of holy scripture occupy a large space in the history of early art. In those centuries which have been termed 'the ages of faith,' artists, though rude in taste and feeble in skill, devoted their labours to the honour of God and the instruction of the people. Much error was inculcated along with truth, but we must not undervalue the services rendered, both to knowledge and piety, by the pictorial teaching in use during what are called 'the dark ages,' before learning was diffused among the laity of Christendom. What biblical pictures do for children in our own time, these rude efforts of art effected in the infant civilization of modern nations. Wordsworth in his lines on the scripture designs on one of the bridges at Lucerne in Switzerland, has poetically expressed the true philosophy and practical benefit of this department of early art:—

"One after one are tables that unfold
The whole design of scripture history,
From the first tasting of the fatal tree,
Till the bright star appeared in Eastern skies,
Announcing One was born mankind to free;
His acts,—His wrongs,—His final sacrifice,
Lessons for every heart—A Bible for all eyes."

Miss Twining has, in this volume, collected from various sources a series of specimens of mediæval scriptural pictures, with accompanying explanations and descriptions. It is a book of great interest, as illustrative of the history of religious knowledge and feeling, as well as of the progress of art, though it is chiefly with the latter object that the work professes to deal. In a historical introduction the following account is given of the origin and development of this pictorial teaching:—

"For the earliest instances of illustration we must look to the art of the Catacombs, where the early Christians left so many records, and amongst them many examples of what they believed to be typical subjects of the Old Testament. These consist chiefly of the historical Types, which are frequently repeated; on the walls and ceilings of these subterranean halls and galleries the favourite representation of the Good Shepherd is continually placed in the centre, surrounded by scenes from the Old Testament which were evidently thought to bear some relation to it, and were chosen because of their typical character, though the individual events of the life of Christ to which they might more particularly correspond,—such as the Crucifixion and Resurrection,—are never represented. In the Sacrifice of Isaac, in Noah, Moses, Jonah, and Daniel, we cannot fail to see characters which were considered to have been, at least in some of the acts of their lives, typical of the Saviour. The Good Shepherd formed a central subject or figure, round which all these characters of the Old Testament were gathered, and we cannot see them so placed without supposing an intimate connexion between them to have been intended to be pointed out.

"The general belief which has existed more or less in all periods, and was expressed by St. Augus-

time, when he declared that 'the Old Testament is one great prophecy of the New,' is the source from which all the modifications of opinion, and their representation in art, have taken their rise. It is now generally believed that the principle of application was too widely extended by the writers of the early and middle ages, some of whom, without laying down any regular plan of interpretation, believed that they saw in every event and character of the Old Testament a Type, or at least a similitude, of some person or event in the New. The ideas of the early Christian writers were carried on and even extended by those of the middle ages, and it was chiefly towards the end of the thirteenth century that this system of interpretation was generally adopted.

"Copies of the Bible were made at this period in France, Italy, and the Netherlands, in which every circumstance was interpreted either by some other event in the Holy Scriptures, or in the history of the church and the world. Of this kind is the Bible of the thirteenth century in the British Museum, and those also of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries in the Imperial Library at Paris, all of which contain the same subjects with but little variation, except as regards the style of art.

"This system of placing together the Types and Figures of the Bible was still popular in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and it became more widely spread at this period from the circumstance that it was adopted in the first books illustrated with woodcuts. The 'Biblia Pauperum,' and the 'Speculum Humane Salvationis,' produced in the fifteenth century, consisted entirely of examples of such similitudes or analogies between the Old Testament and the New, besides many of the more generally recognised Types. They were intended to make the contents of the Bible popular for the unlearned; and yet they could hardly have been accessible to the poor man for whom they were designed, even though copies of these books could be more easily multiplied than those which were executed entirely by the hand of writers and illuminators. Copies of these are scarce at the present time, and they are highly valued as containing the earliest specimens of the art of wood-engraving, besides the interest of the designs in themselves, some of which have considerable expression and grace.

"The quaintness of many of these designs may appear startling to those who are not accustomed to the style of art which prevailed during the periods from which they are taken. Notwithstanding this, I think they should be looked at as true expressions of the feelings and opinions of the time with regard to the subjects they illustrate, with which view indeed, and not with any idea of their intrinsic merit, they have been selected. Whatever other value they may have had at the time, the books from which they are taken will be considered valuable now, when we recollect that 'thought which is the most evanescent of all things, becomes through their medium, the most permanent of all things.' And further, when it is remembered that in this thirteenth century, (from which so many of these subjects are dated), Cimabue and Giotto, the great revivers of painting, had scarcely yet arisen in the southern world of art, with their new discoveries of grace and nature, and that the north had yet to wait another century before the revival of painting was brought about by the great master Van Eyck,—the designs of these illuminated books, executed by painters whose names are long since forgotten, (if indeed they were ever known beyond the walls of their monasteries), will not be considered entirely without interest, even as regards the history and progress of art, struggling, as it was, into new life and vigour during this period."

The diffusion of books after the use of printing became general, rendered the pictorial representations of Biblical types and figures less frequent for ordinary uses of teaching. But it is very interesting to look back on these early efforts of art, of which Miss Twining's volume presents many curious

examples, with most instructive letter-press, derived from the best writers on the subject, such as 'Mather on the Types,' 'McEwen on the Types,' Fairbairn's 'Typology of Scripture,' 'West's Figures and Types of the Old Testament,' 'Chevalier's Hulsean Lectures for 1826,' and other treatises explanatory of the figurative and symbolical language of the sacred writings. The plates are very neatly executed in outline engraving, and the sources whence they are taken are carefully noted.

The History of England, from the Invasion by the Romans to the Accession of William and Mary in 1688. By John Lingard, D.D. Sixth Edition, revised and enlarged. Dolman.

Of the merits or the faults of Dr. Lingard's work it would be out of place now to speak, as it has taken its position in the standard historical literature of England. Among members of the Church of Rome its authority is great, and unbounded praises have been lavished on the author. Cardinal Wiseman says that "when Hume shall have fairly taken his place among the classical writers of our tongue, and Macaulay shall have been transferred to the shelves of romancers and poets, Lingard will be conspicuous as the only impartial historian of our country." Such a judgment might be expected from the zealous Cardinal, and we can at least admit that Dr. Lingard displays as much impartiality as the majority of Protestant historians in their versions of the same events and topics. A few years before his death, he received the following letter from Mr. Sharon Turner, honourable alike to the writer and to Dr. Lingard, the worth of whose personal character, and the merits of his 'History,' it truthfully and generously exhibits:—

"Cottage, Winchmore Hill, Middlesex, 28th April, 1846.

"Reverend Sir,—Having just received the new edition of your 'Anglo-Saxon Church Antiquities,' and the last of your 'History of England,' which I had ordered from my bookseller, to have your latest views and corrections before me, I cannot refrain from expressing to you how much I am pleased with their publication, and that you have lived, and been able, to continue your larger work so far beyond the period, at which a disabling illness, which has never since left me, compelled me to pause in mine. It had been always my determination to write only from original, and, where possible, from contemporary sources, as I could procure them. But the search after these, and their examination, required a bodily strength and activity, which I no longer enjoyed; and therefore I have been obliged to turn my attention to other subjects which I could pursue in my private study, as it was never my design to repeat from others what they had already given to the world.

"Differently educated, and in a different position of life from yourself, with duties, habits, and feelings as diverging, it is natural, indeed inevitable, that we should take our different views, and draw different conclusions on those subjects, and on the incidents connected with them, which individually interested us; and yet each seek for, and only mean to state, what appeared to us to be the right opinion and historical truth about them. I am persuaded that we have been both actuated by these motives, and that our social world may have been benefited by our doing so. It is fair and just to mankind, that they should have the fullest representations of the whole truth, on every topic in which their welfare is concerned; and therefore that they should be possessed of the statements and convictions of such an intelligent Roman-catholic writer as yourself, as well as of those which I, or any of our Church, may present

to them. These contrasts prevent their being led to misconceptions by any partial or one-sided narrative, or by the tendency towards it, that often comes so involuntarily and unconsciously over every author; and sometimes most strongly from his very sincerity and conscientious zeal to depict what he deems true. On these grounds I thank you for what you have published, and am myself much gratified that you have fulfilled your chosen task with so much research and ability; and I shall use your works to guard my own mind from any undue partiality, or wilful mistake, in the dissimilar impressions which the important topics we both investigate must yet unavoidably occasion severally to us,—as fellow-labourers (for there is no spirit of rivalry between us) in our important public work, pursued by both as a public duty, or at least with the hope of some public utility. Let us continue to do so, without any unfriendly feeling toward each other!

"You will excuse the liberty I take in expressing these feelings to you; but as, in my seventy-seventh year, I cannot, with my infirmities of body, expect to be much longer here, it is gratifying to me, while I live, to intimate to you my literary esteem and appreciation of your intelligent and valuable contributions to our national history. Though I deeply regret some errors, as I cannot but consider them, in your Church, it has in it, and has preserved, sacred truths, for which Christianity is much indebted to it, and for which, though I am no Tractarian, I greatly venerate it. Of course, I wish it had only such: but I have, during my younger life, been intimate with many Roman Catholics, and with some of their clergy, whom I have had reason highly to esteem; and therefore I see with pleasure that the policy of our present Government inclines to give to them an equitable share of its amicable attentions.

"Both churches may exist in harmony and national security, and without danger to each other; for it is impossible that either can now destroy the other. Men of great intellect and virtue, science and learning, continue to profess and to arise in yours, finding it congenial with their minds and sensibilities, as they abound also in ours. That this number may increase, I am glad to see every measure adopted that will improve the education, and elevate and enlarge the minds of the sacred teachers of both,—believing that all will become happier and better as such true opinions and views become naturalized in each, whatever particular modifications or disciplines they may respectively prefer.

"As I happen to be, at this moment, publishing a little poem, in illustration of my views of the more probable character of our Richard III. than Shakspeare has made popular, I beg your acceptance of the enclosed copy, as a testimony of my personal respect and literary esteem, and beg to remain, Rev. Sir, with all proper consideration, Yours most faithfully and obediently.

"SHARON TURNER.

"Rev. Dr. Lingard."

Dr. Lingard was born in 1771, at Winchester, and was educated chiefly at the English College of Douay. He was ordained in 1795. When the Douay College was broken up amid the tumult of the French Revolution, its members settled at Brook Hall, near Durham, of which seminary Lingard was vice-president for several years. In 1808 he removed to Wishaw, where he remained three years. In 1811 he accepted the charge of the mission at Hornby, and in this humble seclusion he remained throughout the remainder of his life, though often tempted by more lucrative and distinguished appointments. Pope Leo XII. offered him any suitable office at Rome, but Dr. Lingard's reply was that he preferred to stay in England, where alone he could have access to the materials necessary for completing his 'History.' Pope Pius VII. had previously borne testimony to his learning and merit, by conferring the triple academical honour of

Doctor of Divinity and Doctor of Canon and Civil Law. By our own Government a pension would have been bestowed, but Dr. Lingard declined to allow his claim to be made *in forma pauperis*, a condition requisite for the reception of this kind of recognition of literary merit. A grant of 300*l.* from Her Majesty's Privy Purse was the only public testimony which he received. He died in 1851, at the age of eighty-one years. These and other particulars concerning his life and labours we find in a biographical sketch by the Rev. M. A. Tierney, F.R.S., Canon of St. George's, Southwark. Other additions and improvements render this the most complete, as well as a cheap and convenient edition of this standard work. The details recorded in Mr. Tierney's memoir exhibit his private character in a very pleasing light, and confirm the opinion we always entertained of Dr. Lingard, as an estimable man, an industrious student, and an accomplished scholar. With great simplicity of manners and gentleness of disposition, he seems also to have possessed keen sense of humour; and among his intimate friends his conversation was lively and entertaining:—

"The buoyancy of his mind, the playfulness of his wit, and the rich store of anecdote for ever at his command, gave to him a power over his companions which it was impossible to withstand. Connected with this subject, a ludicrous story is told among his friends. During the Northern Assizes, several of the leaders of the bar, among whom were Scarlett, Pollock, Brougham, and some others, were frequently in the habit of going over from Lancaster to Hornby, on a Sunday or other vacant day, to spend it with Lingard. As usual, one Sunday morning, before mass, a party of them drove up to the house, and informed the servant that they intended to dine with the Doctor. In an agony of dismay, she ran to her master. The only leg of mutton which they had in the house had just been *cut in two*; and what could be done in a country village where nothing more was to be procured? Lingard was not disturbed. 'Sew the pieces together,' said he, 'and roast them as one; and I will take care that it is not discovered.' She did so. The joint, thus repaired, was served up; and so entertained were the guests by his conversation, that the expedient passed off unobserved."

Dr. Lingard published various tracts, chiefly on critical and controversial topics; but it is his 'History of England' which gives him his name in our national literature.

Letters of John Calvin. Compiled from the Original Manuscripts, and Edited with Historical Notes, by Dr. Jules Bonnet. Vol. I. Translated from the Latin and French, by David Constable. Constable and Co.

CALVIN, during his last illness, in committing to his friend Beza the charge of his manuscripts, desired that he would publish a selection from his correspondence, if he found in it anything likely to be of service for the establishment of the Reformed Churches. Throughout his life he had been in continual communication with the learned men among Protestants of all countries, as well as with distinguished personages connected with the public events of the time of the Reformation. The request of the dying reformer was some time delayed and only partially fulfilled, portions of his Latin correspondence being printed at Geneva in 1575, Calvin having died in 1564. In a letter to the Elector Palatine, printed as a preface to the corre-

spondence, Beza explains the difficulties that attended the execution of the work. "Without speaking," he says, "of the assistance that was indispensable for the examination of so extensive a correspondence, or of the time required for so laborious an undertaking, the calamities that befel our city, the plague that raged for many years, the convulsions of a neighbouring country, have more than once interrupted the progress of the work. The selection of the letters also involved great difficulties, at a time when men were predisposed to judge harshly and unfairly. There are many things that may be said or written in the familiar intercourse of sincere and ingenuous friendship such as Calvin's, which can hardly be given to the public without inconvenience. We were obliged in the work to have respect to persons, times, and places." The reserve thus imposed on himself by a respectful disciple and affectionate friend in regard to publishing, did not interfere with the diligent prosecution of the task of collecting and arranging manuscripts which in more favourable times might see the light. Having the assistance of earnest and devoted pupils of Calvin, some of them men of high rank driven by persecution from various countries to seek shelter at Geneva, Beza collected in the archives of the city originals or copies of a vast number of letters addressed by the Reformer to correspondents in France, Germany, and England, and other parts of Europe. Recent historians of the Reformation, and biographers of Calvin, have made much use of this unpublished correspondence.

In addition to the manuscripts preserved at Geneva, various letters and documents have been discovered in the libraries of Paris, Zurich, Gotha, and elsewhere, some of which have been published in various works, especially in the 'Life of Calvin' by Dr. Paul Henry, of Berlin, 'The Gotha Letters,' published at Leipsic, by Professor Bretschneider, in 1835, on occasion of the Tricentenary Reformation Jubilee at Geneva, and in Ruchat's 'History of the Reformation in Switzerland.' But it is now for the first time that an attempt is made to prepare a general and complete collection of Calvin's correspondence, of which only a small portion was given three centuries ago in the work edited by Charles de Jonvillers and Beza. The editor, Dr. Jules Bonnet, gives the following account of the preparation of the present work, with most just remarks on the historical value of the correspondence of the Swiss Reformer:—

"This collection is the result of five years of study and research among the archives of Switzerland, France, Germany, and England. Charged by the French government, at the suggestion of M. Mignet, under the liberal administration of two eminent ministers, MM. de Salvandy and de Falloux, with a scientific mission that enabled us to gather the first materials of a correspondence, the richest depositories of which were in foreign countries, and sustained in our labours by the cordial sympathy of those most distinguished in the world of science and literature, we have spared nothing that might ensure the completeness of a collection which throws so much light on the history of the great religious revolution of the sixteenth century. The correspondence of Calvin begins in his youth, and is only closed on his death-bed (May, 1528, to May, 1564.) It thus embraces, with few intervals, all the phases of his life; from the obscure scholar of Bourges and Paris escaping from the stake by flying into exile, to the triumphant Reformer, who was able in dying to contemplate his work as accomplished. Nothing can exceed the interest of this correspondence, in which

an epoch and a life of the most absorbing interest are reflected in a series of documents equally varied and genuine; and in which the familiar effusions of friendship are mingled with the more serious questions of theology, and with the heroic breathings of faith. From his bed of suffering and of continued labours, Calvin followed with an observant eye the great drama of the Reformation, marking its triumphs and its reverses in every State of Europe. Invested in virtue of his surpassing genius with an almost universal apostolate, he wielded an influence as varied and as plastic as his activity. He exhorts with the same authority the humble ministers of the Gospel and the powerful monarchs of England, Sweden, and Poland. He holds communion with Luther and Melancthon, animates Knox, encourages Coligny, Condé, Jeanne d'Albret, and the Duchess of Ferrara; while in his familiar letters to Farel, Viret, and Theodore Beza, he pours out the overflowings of a heart filled with the deepest and most acute sensibility. The same man, worn by watchings and sickness, but rising by the energy of the soul above the weakness of the body, overturns the party of the Libertines, lays the foundations of the greatness of Geneva, establishes foreign churches, strengthens the martyrs, dictates to the Protestant princes the wisest and most perspicuous counsels; negotiates, argues, teaches, prays, and with his latest breath gives utterance to words of power, which posterity receives as the political and religious testament of the man.

"These indications are sufficient to show the interest that attached to the correspondence of the Reformer. It is the common inheritance of the countries emancipated by the Reformation, and still animated by its spirit; as well as of all the Churches, however diverse in origin and varying in their confessions of faith, which manifest to the world the spiritual unity of the Church of Christ. England's portion in this precious legacy is neither the least, nor the least interesting. Observant of the great work of religious Reformation which, since the time of Wiclif had been going on in that country, and which was destined to have the singular privilege of placing the civil and political liberties of the nation in the glorious keeping of the Gospel, Calvin condemned with great severity the spiritual tyranny of Henry the Eighth, and the endeavours of that prince to substitute a sanguinary imperial popedom for that of Rome. During the reign of his successor, he exercises a marked influence in the councils of the Crown, and traces with vigorous hand, for the Duke of Somerset, a plan of religious reformation in which the conservative spirit is happily blended with the liberal and progressive tendency. He addresses the young King Edward VI., so prematurely withdrawn from the love of his subjects, in a strain of exhortation dictated by paternal solicitude and respectful affection:—'It is a great thing, Sire, to be a king, and especially of such a country; and yet I doubt not that you regard it as above all comparison greater to be a Christian. It is, indeed, an inestimable privilege that God has granted to you, Sire, that you should be a Christian King, and that you should serve Him as His lieutenant to uphold the kingdom of Jesus Christ in England.'—The death of this young King, so well fitted to carry out the designs of Providence for his people, and the restoration of Popery under Mary, heavily afflicted Calvin. He rejoices in the accession of Elizabeth, freely exhorts her ministers, and his advice, dictated by a wisdom and prescience to which time has set its seal, furnishes the most remarkable proof of the faith and the genius of the Reformer."

The original letters are in course of publication at Paris. To the intelligent and sympathizing labours of Mr. David Constable, aided by the advice of Principal Cunningham, of New College, Edinburgh, the English reader is indebted for this translation. The English edition is to consist of five volumes, containing upwards of five hundred letters, the greater part of which are now printed for the first time. The first volume contains nearly a

hundred and fifty letters, the arrangement being in the main chronological. Of the literary merit of Calvin's letters, the translations, although scrupulously faithful, cannot give adequate idea. It is generally admitted that he was one of the creators of modern French literature, and his celebrated dedication to Francis I., prefixed to the Institutes, containing an apology for the Reformation, has always been regarded as a masterpiece of composition. The same elegance, purity, and energy appear in his French correspondence, and some of the letters are models of epistolary style. Calvin's Latin has also been equalled by few moderns. To the whole correspondence may now be fully applied the words of a contemporary reformer, also distinguished for his learning and piety, Buchanan, the Scottish historian:—

"Non tamen omnino potuit mors invida totum
Tollere Calvinum terris: aeterna manebunt
Ingenii monumenta tui: et livoris iniqui
Lauguida paulatim cum flamma resederit, omnes
Religio qua pura nitet se fundet in oras
Fama tui."

After the lapse of three centuries, the wish expressed by Calvin on his death-bed is now being realized, and the prophetic anticipations of these lines are with peculiar force fulfilled by the publication of the works and correspondence of the Swiss Reformer in the country of Buchanan and of John Knox. The letters of Calvin are not merely monuments of the writer's genius and piety, but valuable records of the most important revolution of modern times. Future historians, as well as theologians, will be indebted to the learned industry and pious zeal of Dr. Jules Bonnet and of the English editor of this work.

NOTICES.

History of the Catholic Missions among the Indian Tribes of the United States, 1529-1854. By John Gilmary Shea. Trübner and Co.

NOX but the most bigoted Protestants will undervalue the services to human civilization, or deny the devotedness and zeal of many of the missionaries of the Roman-catholic church. In America their labours have always been extensive and successful, and this not only in modern times of sectarian proselytism, but in the early period of the first colonization of the New World by the European nations. The missions in Paraguay, in Mexico, in Canada, and other parts of North and South America, form no unimportant records in the national as well as the ecclesiastical annals of these regions. In the present volume a detailed and connected narrative is given of the labours of the missionaries of the church of Rome among the Indian tribes now included within the territory of the United States. To these Mr. Bancroft, and other American historians, have done justice in their publications, but members of the Romish church naturally desire fuller information than is found in works of general history. Mr. Shea has prepared an account of the Catholic missions among the Indian tribes, the result, as he tells us, of ten years' research among the records that have been preserved of their labours. There are statements of facts and of opinions which are open to criticism, but we willingly bear testimony to the general candour of this writer, and to the zeal and industry displayed in his history. The materials which he has collected will prove of service to future historians of America, while affording topics of congratulation and encouragement to the zealous members of his own church. When missionaries of Rome and of Protestant Christendom come in our own day into collision, our sympathies are with those who we believe to have the faith nearest to that of the New Testament and of apostolic times; but we are sensible of the great services rendered in former times and in remote regions by those who

are the representatives of Christianity as opposed to paganism and idolatry, and we have read with much interest many portions of Mr. Shea's account of the missions among the American Indians.

Leonora. A Poem. Schulze and Co.

THIS is a poet's lay of love, the fair or dark Leonora, the 'moon of his life,' being a Jewess. The thoughts and feelings are such as form the staple of all such verses, but expressed in strains more regular than are usual with the minstrels of the romantic and spasmodic school, which is at present in favour with most literary critics and readers. Nor is love the only inspiration of the writer, who tells us he was reared under the sunny skies of Italy, whither he invites his Leonora to return, in strains glowing like those of Pollio to Adalgisa, but mingled with reflections saddening to every Italian patriot:—

"There Leonora! in that sunny clime,
Upon the shores where Maro, Ovid, sang,
Lulled on thy bosom by the murmuring thyme,
Or by the tinkling bells that lightly hang
Around the patriarchal necks, and clang
In unharmonious melody to herds
Of happy goats. Amid the scenes, which rang
With my once boyish laugh and thoughtless words,
There would I sing to thee, and rival e'en the birds."

"And yet, though love would be my thrilling theme,
Though passion fired each note that forth I poured;
Still, melancholy mingling with my dream,
Would soften many a tone; and with th' adored
Would sometimes be remembered the deplored;
And sometimes I would grieve, when on me press
The recollections of the days, when soared
That land above the world in mightiness,
Now sunk so low, alas! in abject littleness!"

"Poor ruined Italy! thy Prince a priest!
Thy God a woman! thy religion gloom!
Thy people slaves! thy land the fuscious feast
Of tyrant rulers; liberty's dark tomb!
Where mourning nations may perceive the doom
That waits on superstition's dismal path!
Would that my song were able to exume
One spark of Caesar's soul, or Tully's breath,
To stir thy patriots' breasts, and fill their hearts with
wrath."

There is much that is trifling and cloying in the poem, but one that can write stanzas such as those we have quoted, and many others as good, need not withhold his name, nor fear to venture on bolder efforts.

The Louvre; or, Biography of a Museum. By Bayle St. John, author of 'Purple Tints of Paris.' Chapman and Hall.

EVERY tourist to Paris makes a point of visiting the Louvre, though the majority are satisfied with a hasty glance at its most conspicuous treasures. Students of art, and all who have a desire for fuller information about this great national gallery, will do well to procure Mr. St. John's agreeable and instructive volume. It does not profess to be a formal guide-book, but there are few of the objects of value or interest unnoticed in its pages. To the results of his own observations the author has added details compiled from a variety of sources, and he has been indebted for much valuable matter, both of fact and opinion, to his friend M. Jeanron, formerly Director of the Louvre. Two ground plans, prepared expressly for this work, increase its usefulness as a manual for visitors and students. There are reports and discussions on several subjects deserving the attention of those who are interested in the formation and management of art-establishments in England and other countries. Of this kind are the chapters on the right distribution and exhibition of works of art which are national property, on picture cleaning and restoring, and the internal administration of museums and galleries of art.

Imperial Paris; including New Scenes for Old Visitors. By W. Blanchard Jerrold. Bradbury and Evans.

SOME of the papers in this little volume have already appeared in 'Household Words,' but other chapters are new, and are prepared for the special use of those who may visit "Paris under the Bees." The more remarkable features of the city, as affected by recent political events, are pointed out; but the chief value of the book lies in its sketches of life and manners, and in a variety of information not to be looked for in guide-books and statistical

reports. Many of the chapters are analogous to those of Mr. Mayhew on 'London Labour and the London Poor.' These who wish to know more of Paris and the Parisians than is seen by the routine mob of English tourists, with Murray or Galignani in their hands, will find an agreeable and intelligent guide in Mr. Jerrold.

SUMMARY.

AN acceptable volume to students of metaphysics appears in Bohn's Philosophical Library, a translation of *Kant's Critique of Pure Reason*, by J. M. D. Meiklejohn. Although so much has been written in this country about Kant's philosophy, there is only one complete translation of the *Kritik*, upon which the present is a great improvement. Mr. Meiklejohn is familiar with the language, and understands the subject, as is shown by his own occasional comments, as well as by the general clearness and exactness of the translation.

In the Scientific Library (H. G. Bohn) is given a new edition, the fourth, of the late Dr. Prout's *Bridgewater Treatise*, on Chemistry, Meteorology, and Digestion, Considered with Reference to Natural Theology, edited by J. W. Griffith, M.D., F.L.S., who, without altering the text of the treatise, inserts additional facts ascertained by recent researches, with references to works in which fuller information may be found.

The last number, the eighty-fifth, of the Traveller's Library (Longman and Co.), contains Mr. Macaulay's *Frederic the Great*, reprinted from the 'Critical and Historical Essays.' We are beginning to be impatient to see what Thomas Carlyle, in his forthcoming work, will make of the great King of Prussia, of whom Macaulay says, "We hardly know any instance of the strength and weakness of human nature so striking, and so grotesque, as the character of this haughty, vigilant, resolute, sagacious, blue-stocking, half Mithridates and half Trissotin, bearing up against a world in arms, with an ounce of poison in one hand, and a quire of bad verses in the other."

The Rev. Dr. Cumming prints in a separate volume, entitled *The War and its Issues* (Hall, Virtue, and Co.), a form of his pulpit sermons, comprising two preached on the Day of Prayer in 1854, and two on the Fast Day of 1855; to which are appended two lectures, the one on the Death of the late Czar Nicholas, and the other on War viewed in the Light of Christianity. These discourses are marked by Dr. Cumming's usual tact and eloquence, and by more good taste than is usual in his sermons on passing events.

A Handbook of Dorking, in Surrey, with numerous illustrations on wood and steel (Willis), forms an accurate and interesting guide-book to this locality and the surrounding country, with notices of the literary associations, and of the outward objects likely to attract the attention of residents and visitors. A map is prefixed to the volume.

A tale suggested by the war in the East, *Olympia in the Crimea* (Saunders and Osley), contains the narrative of incidents in the personal and family history of a Russian lady, whose father had been an Englishman, and had been imprisoned at Odessa, and afterwards sent to Siberia for expressing too freely his political sentiments. The stories of Mustapha, a Turk, and of an English officer, are interwoven with that of Olympia, the author using the whole to offer comments and reflections on the political and social state of Russia, the conduct and prospects of the war, and other kindred topics.

The second edition of *Poems*, by Bessie Rayner Parkes (Chapman), contains pieces on unusual as well as ordinary subjects of poetry, among the former of which are lines to Elizabeth Blackwell, M.D., New York, lines on London Streets, and a sonnet on the old Water-Colour Exhibition, which are fair specimens of the style and sentiments of the writer.

In *Narmo and Aimata*, a tale of the Jesuits in Tahiti (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday), authentic details are given of the recent French occupation of the island, and of the malign influence of the Jesuits, at whose instigation the peaceful natives

were cursed with the protection of the French flag. We trust that the alliance with England will permit greater latitude to the efforts of Protestant missionaries to carry on the work of Christian civilization, which the jealousy of the Jesuit emissaries interrupted. The tale is one of the love-stories which are much the same in all countries and climates, whether the lovers are called Anningait and Ajutat the poles, or Narmo and Aimata in the tropics.

A treatise on *The Local Treatment of Cough and Bronchitis*, by J. E. Riadore, M.D. (Churchill), deserves attention from the minute account given of the author's personal experience of the complaints which he describes, and of the application of his self-proved remedies to others.

In a number of Murray's Railway Reading are reprinted *Maxims and Hints on Angling, Chess, Shooting, &c.*, by Richard Penn, F.R.S. (Murray). The half-serious, half-comic hints on these subjects will amuse various classes of readers. The work is illustrated with unusually clever woodcuts. 'The Miseries of Fishing' form a ludicrous portion of the voluntary 'Miseries of Human Life.'

Under the title of *The Yarwood Papers*, appears the first of a series of Thoughts and Fancies on various subjects (Groombridge and Sons), by Henry Giles, apparently an American. The subjects of the papers in this number are 'The Cost of a Cultivated Man,' and 'Conversation,' on which the author writes with ingenuity and good sense.

Two lectures on *The Financial Policy of the War*, by George K. Rickards, M.A. (Ridgway), treat of the funding system, and of the different modes of raising supplies in time of war. These discourses were delivered by the Professor before the University of Oxford. Appended are remarks on Mr. Newmarch's recent publication 'On the Loans raised by Mr. Pitt during the last French War.' The differences of opinion open up interesting subjects of political philosophy and financial policy, and deserve the attention of statesmen and legislators.

An account of *The Life and System of Pestalozzi*, by Karl von Raumer, translated from the German by J. Tilleard (Longman and Co.), gives interesting notices of a system which has exerted, much influence on modern education.

The last number of *The Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal*, edited by Thomas Anderson, M.D., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow; Sir Thomas Jardine, Bart.; and Dr. John Hutton Balfour, Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh (A. and C. Black), contains a variety of papers of scientific value, with miscellaneous notices and analyses of the chief scientific books recently published. This is the third number of a new series of this long-established philosophical journal, of the first number of which the late lamented Edward Forbes was one of the editors. We are glad to find so able a naturalist as Sir W. Jardine his successor in this scientific labour. One of the papers in this number, 'On the Science of Energetics,' by D. Macquorn Rankin, Esq., F.R.S., presents some original and clearly stated principles of philosophical investigation.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Akerman's (J. Y.) *Remains of Pagan Saxondom*, 2 vols., £3.
 Alexander's (S.) *Life's Phantoms*, 12mo, cloth, 2s.
 Alice Beresford, 2nd edition, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
 Allen's (Capt. W.) *The Dead Sea, &c.*, 2 vols., p. 8vo, £1 5s.
 Balme's (J.) *On European Civilization*, 2nd edition, 7s. 6d.
 Beamish (Col.) *on Cavalry in War*, 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.
 Biddulph (Major) *Sketches before Sebastopol*, folio, 10s. 6d.
 Chamier's (Capt.) *My Travels*, 3 vols., post 8vo, £1 11s. 6d.
 Commannings with the Heart, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
 Dallas' (E. W.) *Elements of Plane Geometry*, 8vo, cl., 7s. 6d.
 Dawson's (J. W.) *Acadian Geology*, post 8vo, cloth, 10s.
 Doyle's (J. B.) *Tours in Ulster*, 12mo, cloth, 8s. 6d.
 Glance beyond the Grilles of Religious Houses in France, 5s. 6d.
 Handbook to the Game of Billiards, 3rd ed., 12mo, cloth, 3s.
 Home Thoughts, Vol. 1, new series, 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
 Howard's (J.) *Correspondence*, 12mo, cloth, 5s.
 Mackenzie's (W. B.) *Abiding Comforter*, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
 Mills (W. H.) *on Pantheistic Principles*, 8vo, cloth, £1 1s.
 Notes and Queries, Vol. 11, 4to, cloth, 10s. 6d.
 Parlour Library, Vol. 127, James's Eve St. Clair, 1s.
 Pealorio's (A.) *Benefits of Christ's Death*, square, cl., 7s. 6d.
 Redhouse's Turkish Campaigner's Vade Mecum, 4s.
 Religious Thoughts, &c., of a Believer in Nature, p. 8vo, 5s.

- Rendell's (E. D.) *Post Diluvian History*, post 8vo, cloth, 6s.
 Reynard the Fox, 8vo, 10s. 6d.
 Robinson's *Grammar of History*, new edition, 18mo, 3s. 6d.
 Siege of Buda, 12mo, cloth, 2s.
 Talhain's *Works in Welsh and English*, 12mo, cloth, 5s.
 Thompson's (J. P.) *Photographic Views of Egypt*, 8vo, 2s.
 — (W.) *Gardening Book of Animals*, 12mo, 2s. 6d.
 Toogood's (J.) *Selfishness*, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
 Wood's *Sketches of Animal Life*, 2nd series, 12mo, 3s. 6d.

THE ANGEL OF DEATH.

WHEREFORE so dismal, so gloomy and drear,
 To the children of men doth my form appear?
 Though shadowy dark are my robe and veil,
 Though my hand is cold and my cheek is pale,
 Yet oft in tenderest mercy I come,
 To take the woe-worn spirit home,
 To whom I open the portals bright,
 Of a dwelling of rest—a mansion of light,
 Where those doubts and mysteries melt away,
 That darken the soul in temple of clay.

My sweetest task is to spread my wing
 O'er the brow of a child in its first bright spring,
 Ere the world has shadow'd that tender bloom,
 Whose fading away is a sure swift doom—
 Then I steal from its lips the innocent breath,
 That brow I invest with the calm sleep of Death;
 And I bear the soul to a lovelier clime,
 To a land of flowers unbreath'd on by Time!

It is sad to sever affection's ties,
 To rend life's holiest sympathies;
 And oft in my path I almost pause
 To gaze and weep o'er the grief I cause—
 The heart's deep anguish untold by words—
 The tearing away of love's strong chords;
 But I have no pow'r to spare or kill,
 I am missioned to work out a mightier will.
 Thus oft I am sent to a household band,
 To summon one to the spirit's land,
 And leave a void in each bosom there—
 A voice the less—a vacant chair;
 But I only mourn for those who are left,
 Of the being so lov'd, for a while bereft;
 And not for the soul which now through me
 From the sin and sorrow of life is free.
 For, oh, to virtue and faith can aught
 With such glory, such rapture of bliss be fraught,
 As to leave the dark path they long have trod,
 And fly to the sheltering arms of their God.

There's a time when my coming in truth may appal,
 When the unrepenting sinner I call,
 And summon him hence with guilt on his head,
 To appear at the Throne of Justice dread.
 Oh, well may he falter with doubt and fear,
 As he sees the dark shade of my pinions draw near;
 And the thought of a future, with misery rife,
 Blends with the last parting struggle of life.
 Then, even then, the last agonized prayer
 May be heard in heaven, and answer'd there,
 And a moment suffice what to years was denied,
 A wandering son to his father to guide.

I steal o'er the breast of the treach'rous deep,
 And waken the tempest when waves are asleep—
 The mariner loses his track o'er the main,
 And his skill and hopes alike are vain;
 Oh, then, I appear in a terrible form
 'Mid the waste of waters and howling storm—
 'Tis but for a moment—I bear him home
 To a land where tempests may never come.

And I am there, on battle-fields,
 'Mid glancing spears and clashing shields;
 'Mid the charging squadrons and rock-like file
 I vanquish the warrior's haughty smile;
 And pause where the wounded soldier doth lay,
 With thoughts on the dear home far away;
 Ere set of sun those spirits are flown
 Beyond my power, where strife is unknown.

Vast is my way—not a child of earth
 But receives my seal at the hour of birth!
 Where the mother kneels o'er her babe, and prays
 That heaven will bless its future days;
 Where the lover clasps the loved to his heart,
 And swears that their union *Death* only can part;

Where the husband—the father—gazes with pride
 On the faces that gladden his fireside;
 Where the rich and proud of this world appear,
 In their joyless splendour and heartless career;
 Where the poor man toils 'neath poverty's call,
 Uncared for save by the Father of all,
 I am watching—not one shall escape the doom,
 All shall be equal in shade of the tomb;
 The erring hearts, the pure and the just,
 Alike must return to their parent dust.

What countless millions have bow'd 'neath my hand!—
 Kings and warriors—a mighty band;
 Man's lofty pride hath sunk to rest,
 And woman's sweet sisterhood—fairest and best;
 And my power extends from the present and past
 To the future, so long as time shall last.
 Hearts uncreated the lot must prove,
 That waits on all—to live—to love—
 To suffer—to die. Time's current flows on,
 New waves succeed when others are gone.

Yet despair not, ye sons of men. Oh, say,
 Would ye wish to lengthen life's chequered way?
 Would ye wish to know more of its trials and cares,

Its doubts, its sorrows, its withering snares?
 Is there not many a weary breast
 That pines for the boon denied—of rest?
 Ye weeping sons of men, O say,
 Would ye wish to lengthen life's chequered way?

And yet, did the Maker of all design
 That man should live but to mourn, and pine,
 And die? Did he form this earth so fair—
 Its golden sunshine, its azure air;
 Its valleys, and waves, and mountains around,
 Its manifold beauties of sight and sound;
 The countless stars and planets above,
 All seeming to harmonize in love—
 That Man, his own image, should only be
 The heir of death and misery?
 No, no; each better and softer feeling,
 Like Eolian harp on the bosom stealing,
 Each true affection, each pure desire,
 Each hope mounting upward on wing of fire;
 Each prayer of devotion trembling within,
 Each thought of penitence mourning for sin—
 There are the foretastes of higher joy,
 Of the essence of feeling without alloy;
 The voices that say, "Ye are pilgrims here,
 Destin'd for purer and holier sphere."

But more, O more, in one awful hour,
 Beneath my darkest, dredest power,
 Through shades of deepest gloom passed One—
 The holy, pure, th' eternal Son!
 He died—that none need shrink with awe
 To pass where He had passed before;
 He died—that since by one came death,
 By One might come salvation's breath.
 But first on that devoted head
 Was anguish cast, more dire and dread
 Than ever mortal tongue might tell,
 When from his brow the woe-drops fell;
 And Gethsemane lone beheld him pray—
 That from his lips might pass away
 The bitter cup—subduing still
 His own unto a Father's will.
 Such sorrow none hath ever known,
 Weighed down by guilt, but not his own.
 He died—Redemption's scheme is done;
 He died—the sting of Death is gone;
 He died—who never more may die;
 The grave hath lost its victory!

On Him—all-powerful to forgive—
 The dying thief may look and live.
 Spirit of Faith! lift up thine eyes
 Unto that promised land that lies
 Beyond the tomb. Each earthly loss
 Hide in the shadow of the Cross!
 The Christian on his dying bed
 May calmly rest his weary head;
 Feel every care and sorrow cease,
 And nought remain save love and peace!
 The mist that shrouds the mortal flies,
 Bright, holy revelations rise;

Sweet symphonies around him flow,
The loved, the lost are with him now.
Celestial voices whisper nigh,
"Redeemed one, this it is to die."
Praise lingers on his parting breath,
And Heaven is entered through the gates of Death.
F. M. L.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

We have pleasure in announcing that Professor Allman, of Trinity College, Dublin, has at length officially received the appointment of Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, held by the late Edward Forbes. It has been known for some time past that the Natural History Chair of Edinburgh would probably be filled by this distinguished Irish zoologist; but the Government, with its usual indifference to the interests of science, delayed making the appointment until actually forced to move in the matter by a deputation from the authorities. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh having waited in vain for an official notification, resolved to come to London; and, with the Lord Advocate and City Members, waited on the Home Secretary, and represented to him how greatly the University was in need of the services of a Natural History Professor. Sir George Grey, with the greatest simplicity, stated that the Government were quite unaware that the University suffered any inconvenience from the vacancy, otherwise the appointment would have been made sooner. The Government were, however, quite unprepared to discuss the expediency of dividing the Chair, and have intrusted the office to Professor Allman, subject to any future division. Such is the dilatory and shameless manner in which the claims of science are responded to in this country by Her Majesty's Government. In the present advanced state of Geological Science, the propriety of dividing the Natural History Chair of Edinburgh ought to have been taken into consideration six months ago, when the question was raised by scientific men. The naturalists of Edinburgh have been looking all this year to the Government for their decision on this point, and it is passed over at last. Mr. Macaulay has very strongly expressed his opinion that there should be one Chair of Zoology, and another of Geology and Mineralogy. In Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and all the leading academic cities of the Continent, including even Freyberg and Heidelberg, there are separate Chairs for these departments of science.

Another instance of shameless indifference to the interests of science on the part of the Government, and which has greatly excited the indignation of scientific men, is the withdrawal, this year, of the annual grant of 1000*l.* to the Royal Society, usually voted for the promotion of scientific researches. For five consecutive years the Council of the Royal Society have distributed the full amount of this grant in the advancement of most important works and undertakings in natural and physical science, from some of which the Government of this country is actually benefiting in a very important degree, and a sudden stop is put, without any previous notice, to the distribution of this money, with the paltry and, it may be added, insignificant excuse, that the money has been paid hitherto out of a fund that should be devoted to objects of charity, and the expenses of the war will not allow of its being paid from any other source. We will not refer to the millions that have been squandered in the mismanagement of the war, or of the 340,000*l.* that have been so profusely expended on the royal yacht; we will rest on the absolute baseness of the Treasury dishonouring the draft of the Royal Society without notice, when money has been actually advanced by the Society for scientific purposes in anticipation of the year's annuity, and encouragement has been given to men upon the faith of it in the midst of undertakings in hand not half completed. The fraudulent dealings and failure of Messrs. Strahan and Paul have not caused more real indignation and excitement in the commercial world, than has the

summary suppression of this grant caused in the scientific. It is due, however, we believe, to some members of the cabinet, among whom we may mention the Premier, Lord Harrowby, and the Duke of Argyll, to state that the Government is not unanimous on the subject, and we trust it will be brought forward for reconsideration.

The Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Institute is announced to take place during the week, August 6th—14th, at Shrewsbury, under the direction of its President, the Lord Talbot de Malahide. The following is the general programme of the proceedings:—*Monday, August 6.* The Reception Room will be in the Grand Jury Room at the County Hall.—*Inaugural Evening Meeting in the Music Hall at Half-past Eight.*—*Congratulatory Address from the Mayor and Corporation.* *Tuesday, August 7.* Meetings of Sections at the County Hall at Ten.—*The Museum of the Institute will be opened at the Royal Free Schools.*—*Examination of the Churches, remains of the Abbey buildings, the Castle, Ancient Houses, the Museum of the Shrewsbury Natural History and Antiquarian Society, and other objects of interest in or adjacent to Shrewsbury.*—*The Viscount Hill, Patron of the Meeting, has kindly invited the Members of the Institute to visit Hawkstone in the afternoon, and to partake of Luncheon there.*—*Evening Meeting in the Music Hall.* *Wednesday, August 8.* Excursion to Wroxeter and the remains of the Roman city of Uriconum, Buildwas Abbey, Wenlock Abbey, &c. Full particulars of the objects comprised in the various excursions will be given hereafter.—*Robert Burton, Esq.,* has most hospitably invited the Members of the Institute to Dinner at Longnor Hall. *Thursday, August 9.* Meetings of the Sections at the County Hall.—*Short excursions in the immediate neighbourhood of Shrewsbury.*—*Public Dinner of the Institute.* The company of Ladies is especially requested at this Anniversary Dinner. *Friday, August 10.* Excursion to Ludlow by special train, visiting the vestiges of the Roman Villa at Acton Scott, Stoke-say Castle, and other objects which may be conveniently brought within the range of the excursion. *Saturday, August 11.* Meetings of the Sections.—*Excursion to Battlefield, Sundorne Castle, and Haughmond Abbey.*—*A Collation has been very hospitably offered to the Institute by Andrew W. Corbet, Esq., of Sundorne Castle.* *Monday, August 13.* Meetings of the Sections.—*Excursion by Special Train to the interesting ancient mansion, Park Hall, Oswestry, Chirk Castle, and Vale Crucis Abbey.*—*The Viscount Dungannon has kindly invited the Members of the Institute to Luncheon at Brynkinalt Park.* The arrangements for this day will be announced hereafter. *Tuesday, August 14.* Meetings of the Sections.—*Annual Meeting of Members of the Institute for Election of Members, &c.*—*General concluding Meeting.* A Temporary Museum is to be formed of Antiquities and Works of Art, and Regulations have been made by printed agreement to render moderate the charges for lodging and board.

The friends of the Booksellers' Provident Retreat, which institution we had almost lost sight of, owing probably to their forbearance in respect of annual dinners, had a pleasant gathering on the 6th inst., in the north wing of the Crystal Palace. The scene was graced by the presence of a numerous assemblage of ladies, and the effect of the bright sun upon the fountains and garden-terraces, as seen through the crystal walls of the banqueting-hall, was extremely picturesque and pleasant. The chairman, Mr. Monckton Milnes, alluded with sympathetic feeling to the slowness of publishers to apprehend the value of talent in the bud, and gave generous testimony to their promptness and liberality in rewarding talent when in blossom. It was shown, however, that publishers are liable to reverses of fortune as much as other erring mortals, and subscriptions were announced for their relief, on this festive occasion, to the amount of about 300*l.*

The Edinburgh papers report the death of Mr. Robert Pitcairn, an antiquary of repute, and compiler of 'Ancient Scottish Criminal Trials,' a work of historical as well as legal interest. Mr. Pitcairn

was an intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott, and his literary and archaeological acquirements were highly valued in his native city. He held the appointment of Searcher of the National Records in the Register Office at Edinburgh.

Our notice of the drenching wet day of last week being unfortunately fixed upon by the Cambridge Professor of Botany for his annual village flower fête, has called forth the following characteristic note, which, though not intended for publication, we must venture to put on record, for the benefits it suggests towards the promotion of budding science:—

"You have so amusingly coupled our village show with that of Chiswick, in your comment of the unpropitious day appointed for each, that I must tell you the deluge which could not serve to float their three-decker, carried our light gun-boat over the shallows, and landed us safely in a fair haven. The down-pour of the morning rendered it impossible for the exhibitors to bring up their contributions, and I sent into the village to say the fête would be postponed. We have this advantage over Chiswick! The next day proved very fine, and I had more on the lawn by far than Chiswick could muster the day before. I think we never had a meeting which seemed to be more enjoyed. About 300 sat down to tea, and, spite of hoarseness, I contrived to act the showman twice over, and deliver the *Lectures*. I am glad to find a friend in Purbeck has instituted an Horticultural Society, with a marquee museum, and our worthy President of the Linnean Society seems inclined (as I hear from himself) to make some attempt in the same line. I think the people get more and more interested in the museum. I got answers (in writing) from my little botanists that would have been creditable anywhere. J. S. H."

A litigation, which has been protracted through many years, on the Reid legacy left to the University of Edinburgh, by the late General Reid, for the promotion of musical education, has just been concluded in the Scotch law courts. The terms of agreement have been acceded to by the Town Council, as patrons of the University, by the Professors constituting the *Senatus Academicus*, and by Mr. Donaldson, the present musical professor. The sum available for the purposes of the trust amounts to upwards of 61,400*l.*

We are glad to hear that the Whittington Club has got over the difficulties caused by the late destruction by fire of their premises in Arundel-street, which are now being rebuilt in a style and with advantages which will render the club-house more than ever convenient to the members.

M. Leonce de Laverne has been elected a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences of Paris, in the room of the late M. Leon Faucher. He is well known for his writings on economic and agricultural subjects, and some of them have been translated into English.

The statue of Sir Robert Peel, by Behnes, was last week placed on its pedestal at the west end of Cheapside, and there is but one opinion as to the suitability of the site, as well as the high merit of the statue as a work of art. Another memorial has lately been erected in the form of a bust of the late Justice Talford, with an appropriate inscription on a tablet, in the Crown Court, Stafford, where his sudden death took place while addressing the grand jury.

An exhibition of pictures in the great room of the Botanical Gardens of Brussels was opened in presence of the Royal Belgian Family on the 1st inst., and attracts numerous visitors; the collection, consisting of the works of French, Belgian, and Dutch painters, is quite equal, says the 'Brussels Herald,' to the triennial or any other exhibition of the kind.

The Lord Advocate's Scottish Education Bill, after passing the House of Commons by the narrow majority of fifteen, has this week been thrown out in the House of Lords. Of the merits of the Bill in itself there could be little question; but there was fear of its supplanting, instead of merely improving, the admirable parochial system founded by John Knox and the early Reformers in Scotland, which worked so well in that country till the population outgrew the means of education.

The Aztec children, the exhibition of whom attracted attention in London some time ago, have been hired for a public exhibition at Paris, and previous to being exposed, have been presented to the examination of scientific men. M. Serres, the well-known physiologist, presented a report about

them to the Academy of Sciences in its last sitting. As our readers will suppose, he entirely rejects the foolish notion adopted by some people, that they are a specimen of a human race now existing in the unknown parts of Central America. "It is physically impossible," he told the Academy, "that beings constituted as they are could ever have formed a peculiar race; for, even supposing them to be constantly surrounded with the necessary care and guardianship, beings who have remained physically in the state of first infancy, would not be capable of reproduction. These children," he adds, "should be considered as idiots or *cretins*, or both, rather than as dwarfs, or as members of a peculiar race." He admits, however, that there is a certain similarity between them and the extinct Aztec race.

The unhappy passion of publishing memoirs of themselves and their doings, which afflicts so many Frenchmen, appears to have been entertained by the late Baour Lornian, Member of the French Academy, whose sole claim to immortality is a bad translation of 'Ossian'; his 'Memoirs,' comprising his correspondence with people as celebrated as himself, are gravely announced for publication. A theatrical critic of some notoriety and long standing in Paris, whose name is Maurice, also advertises his 'Memoirs,' and he hints that they will contain a good deal of greenroom scandal.

A curious collection of books is advertised for sale at St. Petersburg. It consists of several thousand volumes exclusively relative to Turkey, and cost not only vast sums but thirty-seven years' labour to form. It is the property of M. Liprandi, Councillor of State, brother of one of the Russian generals, whose name is frequently before the public as a commander in the Crimea.

There is a talk of establishing in Paris a large daily newspaper, to be devoted entirely to literary, scientific, and artistic matters. The well-known Dr. Veron is named as the chief promoter of the scheme.

Dr. Flugel, Professor of English Literature at the University of Leipzig, died recently in that city, at an advanced age. He compiled an excellent German-English and English-German dictionary, and superintended many translations from our language.

The Abbé de Rosmini, a learned and esteemed writer on philosophical and metaphysical subjects in Italy, has just died; and also Charles Spindler, a German romance writer of considerable note.

The great musical event of the season, the production of Meyerbeer's *La Stello du Nord*, at the Royal Italian Opera, took place on Thursday evening, with triumphant success. At the close of the second act, and again at the end of the opera, the composer appeared on the stage to receive the enthusiastic applause of the audience, who also testified their satisfaction with the principal performers, and with Mr. Costa, who, on behalf of himself and his efficient coadjutors in the orchestra, acknowledged the gratifying demonstration. This new work by the composer of *The Prophet* and *The Huguenots*, has been introduced under every possible advantage at Covent Garden. Never was greater care bestowed in the preparation of any opera for public performance, the whole resources of the establishment having been liberally placed at disposal by the direction of the manager, and the long series of rehearsals having been carried on under the superintendence of M. Meyerbeer himself. The manner in which the work was put on the stage reflects the highest credit on all concerned with the various departments, and the music of Meyerbeer is not of a kind to be wholly independent of these spectacular appliances. With the subject of the opera our readers are already familiar, as we gave a detailed analysis of the libretto in reporting the first production of the work last season at the Opéra Comique in Paris. ('Lit. Gaz.' 1854, p. 184.) The old story of Peter the Czar and Catherine has been the theme of many a narrative and many a drama, nor is it new to our lyric stage, the *Pietro il Grande* of M. Julien last year having presented in its main features the same incidents and characters. M.

Scribe, the author of the French libretto from which the Italian version is made, has taken some liberties with history, as where he makes Wyborg in Finland the scene of Peter's dorkyard labours, instead of Saardam, where he met the *vivandière* who was afterwards his empress. But generally the outline of the story is what is familiarly current. The most striking point in M. Scribe's book and in the composer's work, so far as the plot is concerned, is the closing scene, where Catherine's insanity is cured by the sight of the old home in Finland, and the sound of the well-known melody associated in her memory with her first love of Peter. This exorcising scene is a beautiful conception, and has been carried out by the composer with true genius. The *dramatis personæ* at Covent Garden form a goodly array, the principal parts being thus arranged: *Pietro*, Herr Formes; *Giorgio Savronsky*, Signor Lucchesi; *Caterina*, his sister, Mdlle. Bosio; *Prascovia*, betrothed to *Giorgio*, Mdlle. Marai; *Danilowitz*, a pastrycook, afterwards a colonel, Signor Gardoni; *Gritzenko*, a corporal, Signor Lablache. Other names of mark are: Madame Rudersdorff and Mdlle. Jenny Bauer, two *vivandières*; Zelger, *Rainoldo*, an innkeeper; Tagliacico, a general; Polonini, a colonel; and Albicini, a Cossack; Soldi, a workman with Peter, Mei and Gregorio, officials, and a host of soldiers, workmen, peasants, courtiers, and other attendants, in addition to the choruses, forming altogether most brilliant and bustling stage effects, heightened by the tastefully prepared and skilfully managed scenery. Of the performance of Thursday evening we can give at present only a brief and general account. Of the leading points and pervading character of the work of Meyerbeer notices were given in our reports from Paris on its first production. The praises then bestowed, in our own judgment, after hearing the opera to highest advantage, are not much exaggerated. It certainly displays inventive genius and wonderful skill in the composer. Though the work is of great length, the interest is well sustained by a succession of striking and beautiful passages. Without enumerating these, we name some which are sure to be generally popular. In the first act, the aria sung by Gardoni, 'L'amor presto s'accende,' the gipsy song by Catherine, when she charms the wild Cossacks of the Ukraine into peaceable behaviour, the duet by Catherine and Peter in the eleventh scene, and that by Catherine and Prascovia, Mdlle. Marai, in the next scene, the prayer of Catherine at the marriage of her brother, and several of the choruses throughout the act. In the second act there is some fine orchestral military music, and of the vocal solos the most striking are the cavalry song by Lucchesi, and that of the Russian grenadiers, thundered out by Lablache in his best style, with a capital chorus; the song in the third scene, 'O quanto è dolce il suono dei quattrini,' with the accompanying chink of the purse; and the song of Peter in his tent, grandly given by Herr Formes. The duet of the *vivandières*, 'Nella città di Moska,' admirably given by Mdmes. Rudersdorff and Bauer, was loudly *encored*. The military music towards the close of this act is very imposing, and the scene where Peter, having recovered from his drunken fit, and been made aware of his danger, throws himself among the disaffected troops, as acted by Herr Formes, is one of the finest displays in the modern lyric drama. In the last act there is less energy of style, except where the rage of the Emperor is in full storm against the Cossack corporal, Formes and Lablache blending their basses with tremendous effect. The whole of the music of the scenes where Catherine appears in her delirium is beautiful and impressive, and was charmingly sung by Madame Bosio. Her vocalisation in the echo of the flute was a wonderful effort, and could not easily be surpassed by any singer. Gardoni's singing in the eighth scene of this act also elicited well-merited applause. In this hasty sketch we have indicated the most remarkable points both in the vocal and dramatic performances, and only add, that all the performers exerted themselves to the utmost, and rarely have appeared

with greater effect. In the original French performance, the comic element more pervaded the opera, and was to some extent supported by Lablache and Zelger; but as it is presented at the Italian Opera, the dignity of historical drama is sustained in a manner befitting the substantial style of Meyerbeer's work. We have left little space for any critical remarks, even if we were disposed to offer them after deriving so much pleasure from the performance. No one will deny the great and varied excellences of the opera, which adds new fame to the composer. But we cannot sympathise with the indiscriminate approval and extravagant enthusiasm with which M. Meyerbeer is praised. Great as are his merits as a composer, we fear that the general popularity of his works will not have a good effect on sound taste and highest art in music. As in the common drama the tendency of the time is to substitute mere spectacle for intellectual gratification, so in the lyric drama there is a tendency to materialise music; and M. Meyerbeer's works are greatly influential in causing this degeneracy of taste. His style is at the opposite pole from that of Mozart or Bellini. The *Etoile du Nord* is no doubt thoroughly dramatic as well as highly artistic, and Herr Wagner himself would not dispute the suitability of this music to its subject. But too often M. Meyerbeer brings out his meaning by force of sound rather than felicity of phrase and expressiveness of melody, and in so doing he subordinates the spiritual to the material in art. Satisfying ourselves with this general protest, we acknowledge the *Etoile du Nord* to be a truly great work of its class. No one who saw the unassuming appearance of M. Meyerbeer on his public triumph the other evening will doubt that he is a man of true genius and worth, as well as a laborious and accomplished composer.

The programme of the Birmingham Musical Festival presents an array of names and a selection of works of unusual variety and attractiveness. The band consists of about a hundred and fifty performers, and the choruses number about three hundred and fifty voices, from London and the provinces. Mr. Costa, as usual, has the direction of the orchestra. Of the vocalists, the principal are Mesdames Grisi, Bosio, Rudersdorff, Castellani, Viardot, and Dolby; Signors Mario, Gardoni, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Reichardt; Signor Lablache, Mr. Weiss, and Herr Formes. The oratorios are thus announced—Mendelssohn's *Elijah* on the 28th August; Mr. Costa's *Eli* on the 29th; Handel's *Messiah* on the 30th; and on Friday, the 31st, Beethoven's *Mount of Olives*, Mozart's *Requiem*, and a selection from Handel's *Israel in Egypt*. For the evening concerts the programme includes Mr. Macfarren's cantata, *Leonora*; *L'Invocazione all'Armonia*, by H.R.H. Prince Albert; selections from Meyerbeer's *L'Etoile du Nord*; and pieces from Weber, Mendelssohn, Rossini, and other standard composers.

We trust that the patriotic object of the concert given this week by the Princess Czartoryska has been proportional to the benevolent labour taken in making the arrangements, and to the high artistic merit of the performances. The Princess, who came from Paris for this concert, is a niece of the venerated Adam Czartoryski. Her own performance on the pianoforte formed the most noticeable feature in the concert. She played in Beethoven's Trio in C minor, with M. Eller, a violinist of high skill, and Signor Piatti; Mozart's Sonata in A major, for piano and violin; and also a selection of pieces by Chopin, who had the honour of having the Princess for some years as his pupil. After the concert, an address, signed by Lord Breadalbane, as Chairman, and by Mr. Lloyd Birkbeck, as Secretary of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland, was read and presented by the noble marquis, in the gothic hall of whose mansion in Park-lane the concert was held.

M. Julien has this week been at his post, according to advertisements, in the Surrey Gardens, surrounded with an imposing array of musicians, all of established reputation, though some of them new to this country, and crowded audiences have

been gratified with admirable performances on those nights when the weather has been propitious, which, for the sake of M. Jullien, and of the spirited managers of the gardens, we regret has not been uniformly the case throughout the week.

A dramatic event of more than ordinary interest took place on Monday evening at the Haymarket Theatre, in the formal retirement of Mr. Farren from the stage. The performances on the occasion were of the most varied kind, less from any need of preparing an attractive programme, than from the general desire among the veteran actor's professional friends to bear testimony of their respect and friendship. Mr. Farren himself appeared as *Lord Ogleby* in a scene of the *Clandestine Marriage*, a fair representative specimen of the class of characters in which his name is almost unrivalled in the annals of the stage. At the appearance of Mr. Farren, and at the conclusion of the act, the audience gave abundant demonstrations of their feelings, which were renewed on the curtain being raised, and a dramatic tableau being witnessed, in which 'the old man' appeared leaning on Miss Faucit, with Mr. T. P. Cooke, Mr. Harley, and other veterans at their side, and the Haymarket company in the background. Mr. Farren's career has extended over nearly half a century, and it must be about forty years since he first astonished London playgoers by his admirable representation of the character of *Sir Peter Teasle* in the *School for Scandal*. Even at that early period, so perfect was his personation of old gentlemen, that the critics of the day, who were not in the secret of his age, expressed surprise that so excellent an actor had kept his talents in concealment for so many years. The one type of character in which Mr. Farren was unequalled was the old gentleman of town and artificial life, whether in native English plays, or in adaptations from the Parisian stage, many of which were made expressly for him. He did sometimes succeed in more boisterous and hearty parts, such as *Squire Broadland* and *Uncle John*, but he was always most at home in more refined and elaborate characters.

At the Princess's a light farce, with absurd plot and smart dialogue, adapted from a French piece of the Théâtre des Variétés, under the title of *How Soon you're Getting*, has displaced *Away with Melancholy*, as the prelude to the spectacle of *Henry VIII.* Mr. Fisher takes cleverly the part of the fat husband, which Mr. Arnal sustained in the original piece. The attractions of the historical drama are unabated, and a second visit will generally be necessary for satisfactory appreciation of the manager's merits in its production. To the variety and correctness of the scenes, costumes, and whole appointments of the play, the most learned archaeologists have borne testimony, and seldom have the illusions by which the spectator is carried back to past times been more successfully attempted on the stage. The actors have now become thoroughly versed in their parts, and the representation is altogether as perfect as is likely to be ever witnessed. Not to refer to Mr. Keen's *Cardinal Wolsey*, the *Katharine* of Mrs. Keen, the *Buckingham* of Mr. Ryder, and the *Henry VIII.* of Mr. Walter Lacy, are admirable representations, and the other characters are well sustained. The first impression made by the piece was not exaggerated in the reports of the time; and whatever may be our own regret at the higher efforts of the drama being supplanted by more gorgeousness of spectacle, there is little room for such reflections in the case of Shakespeare's *Henry VIII.*, of which Johnson long ago said that it must always keep its place on the stage chiefly for its splendour as a pageant.

At the Adelphi a dramatic medley, under the title of *Fraternization*, affords opportunity for M. Blondelet, a clever French buffo singer and most adroit drummer, to introduce comic songs and other entertainments. A panoramic view of some of the most remarkable features of the Anglo-French position before Sebastopol adds to the attractiveness of the performance. A revived and revised version of *Open Sesame, or a Night*

with the *Forty Thieves*, gives scope for good comic acting, and bustling and brilliant stage effects, while the rhyming speeches contain smart and pointed allusions to passing topics, oddly mixed up with the charming old associations of Ali Baba and Morgiana and the *Forty Thieves* of our school-boy memories.

Mademoiselle Rachel is to give four representations at the St. James's theatre, commencing on the 30th instant, previous to her departure for America. The pieces are—*Les Horaces*, July 30; *Phèdre*, Aug. 1; *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, Aug. 3; *Andromache*, Aug. 4. An effective company, comprising some of the principal Parisian artistes, will support Mdlle. Rachel in these performances.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—June 1st.—The Hon. R. C. Neville, V.P., in the chair. Mr. James Yates gave an account of moulds for making pottery with figures in relief, found near Wiesbaden, with Roman remains, and preserved in the museums at that place and at Bonn. He produced a cast in plaster-of-Paris from one of these remarkable examples, illustrating the ancient technical processes of fictile manufactures. Some imperfect moulds exist in the British Museum. Several good specimens passed into private collections at the recent dispersion of the curious series formed by Mr. Chaffers, sold by auction during the present year. Mr. Yates cited, in reference to the ancient manufacture of richly ornamented Roman ware, the observations of Mr. Roach Smith, who has paid much attention to the subject, and in whose valuable collections of antiquities found in London a most instructive series of examples is to be seen. These bowls of embossed ware, Mr. Roach Smith observes, were formed in moulds, the ornaments being in some cases stamped subsequently. A rare variety of very superior execution occurs, of which he possesses an example, with ornaments moulded separately, and affixed to the surface of the vase. Mr. Yates offered some remarks on the origin of the material employed in the fabrication of these beautiful wares, known by the name of "Samian." He suggested that in like manner as the fine clays now used in the manufactures of Staffordshire and Worcestershire are obtained from the decomposed granite of Cornwall, by agitating the mass in vessels filled with water, the ancients may have prepared from brick-earth a paste of the finest possible quality, suited for the fabrication of the choicest kinds of ware. Mr. E. W. Godwin communicated a memoir on Dudley Castle, illustrated by plans and drawings. He traced the history of its early possessors from the time of the earliest erection of a fortress by the Saxon Dudo. In 1175, the castle was destroyed by order of Henry II., and the interesting structure of which considerable remains now exist was built in the thirteenth century by Roger de Somery. It has been stated that the royal license was granted in 1263, in consideration of his adherence to the king's cause on the rebellion of the barons, by whom he was captured at the battle of Lewes. The portions constructed in his time are clearly distinguished from the later work; they consist of the keep, the great gateway, and part of the enceinte. The castle subsequently came by marriage to the De Sutton family, by one of whom the barbican was built in the fourteenth century. In the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. it was in the possession of the Earl of Warwick, and to that period the later additions may be assigned. Mr. Godwin described at length the ichnography and remarkable details of this valuable example of military architecture during a period of which few specimens now exist in England. The Hon. W. Fox Strangways brought before the Society a communication from M. Karl Bernhardt, of Cassel, in relation to St. Boniface and the other early missionaries from Britain, who introduced Christianity into Germany. St. Boniface, as is well known, was a native of Crediton in Devonshire, about A.D. 680. Mr. Bernhardt is engaged in prosecuting

a detailed inquiry into the history of that period. He has also devoted much attention to the dialects of Germany, of which he has published a general scheme, or conspectus, in anticipation of a more complete work on the subject, in which he hopes for the concurrent aid of philologists in all parts of Germany. Mr. Bernhardt suggested the important assistance which would be derived from a similar work on the provincial dialects of our own country. The Philological Society had, at one period, encouraged the hope that so desirable an undertaking might be carried out under their auspices. Mr. R. Falkner, of Devizes, sent a notice of the discovery of a leaden sepulchral cist, attributed to the Roman period, at Headington Wick, between Devizes and Calne. It is very similar to a Roman relique of the same class found at Roundway, in 1853, of which Mr. Falkner had communicated an account. The more recent discovery had occurred near the great ancient boundary known as Wansdyke, and not far from the Roman station of Veruloc. In the same field had been found a Roman clyx, of red ware, resembling that fabricated at Castor, in Northamptonshire, ornamented with scaled-work in relief, and impressed patterns. The leaden coffin was formed of a sheet of metal, folded up at the sides, and fused together at the upper angles. The edges of the lid were bent down, so as effectually to close the cist, in which some bones appeared, without any signs of cremation. Professor Buckman, of Cirencester, communicated various Roman remains found in the course of more recent explorations at Corinium, and comprising objects of iron and bronze, one of them with a singular handle of jet, a collection of potters' marks on Samian and other wares, and some curious stamped tiles, hitherto unpublished. A letter from the Rev. John Rogers, Canon of Exeter, was read by Mr. Tucker, giving an account of a Roman sepulchral slab found at St. Hilary, in Cornwall. Mr. Brackstone gave a notice of a massive stone axe-head, perforated to receive the handle, of very unusual form. It is of porphyritic greenstone, a material bearing much resemblance to certain rocks in North Wales. It was found by a farm-servant, early in the present year, in Stainton Dale, near Scarborough. The cutting-edge is much dilated, the other end terminating in a blunt point. The type is very rare amongst early British weapons; one somewhat similar had been found in South Wales. Mr. Brackstone brought also a curious object of flint, supposed to have been used as a flaying-knife, and a large javelin-head of the same material. They were found at Overton, Wilts. Also an iron spear-head, of very unusual form, described as found in Blenheim Park, where numerous rare iron weapons have at various times been brought to light. The Rev. E. Trollope communicated a notice of an inscribed sepulchral slab lately dug up in the churchyard at Doddington, near Faversham, in Kent. It is the memorial of a young maiden named Agnes, whose surname is not given in the inscription, which is a rhyming quatrain in old French of the thirteenth century, very quaintly expressed. Mr. Evelyn Shirley, M.P., brought a curious deed of the thirteenth century, relating to Ropley, in Lincolnshire, and bearing the seal of Peter de Lekeburne, with the counterseal of the Holy Lamb, an example presenting some features of interest to collectors of mediæval seals. Mr. Walford gave some observations in illustration of a steel key, exhibited by Mr. Hawkins, and shown by the decorations, which are very elaborately executed, to have belonged to Charles Honoré d'Albret, Duc de Luynes. Mr. Nesbitt described a very remarkable series of sculptures in ivory, existing in France, of which he exhibited casts taken by the aid of the admirable plastic compound of wax with gutta-percha. These beautiful examples, of which the earliest dates from about A.D. 400, are chiefly in the collections of M. Caron, M. Sauvageot, and the Prince Soltikoff, at Paris, in the Imperial Library, and the Museums at Amiens and Nîmes. They comprised the consular diptychs of Probus Magnus, A.D. 518, Orestes, A.D. 520, and a sculpture from the binding of the Psalter of Charles the Bold. Mr. W. E. Wynne,

M.P., brought for inspection several remarkable illuminated MSS., the Journal of Sir Kenelm Digby, when he held the command of the fleet in the Mediterranean, in 1629, and a MS. genealogy of the Percy family, with pedigrees of the Stanleys and other noble houses, supposed to have been written by Ben Jonson, and formerly in the library of Sir K. Digby. A very beautiful illuminated manuscript, of French art, date fifteenth century, was brought by Mr. Rolls; it is in the highest state of preservation, with the original richly stamped binding, bearing the name of the book-binder, and the enamelled arms of a former possessor on the clasps. Amongst antiquities exhibited, were a bronze figure of Hercules, with the lion's-skin thrown over the arm, found near St. Paul's churchyard; it was brought by the Rev. T. Hugo. Mr. Morgan produced a portrait exquisitely modelled in wax, Seifried Pfünzing, of Nuremberg, 1596; a fine example of Italian pottery, with the arms of Lorraine and Medici; and a specimen of the rich blue ware of Nevers. Mr. Franks brought an early example of English green glazed ware, found in London, and a set of apostle spoons, of silver gilt, of English workmanship, made in 1519. They were kindly sent by the Rev. T. Staniforth, and were in the Bernal collection. Mr. Pollard exhibited a silver seal found at Oxford, the impress being a squirrel, with the inscription *I CRAKE NOTIS*. Some very fine Spanish and Italian rapiers, morions, the chased steel mounting of a pouch, &c., were shown by Mr. Johnson. An impression from a seal lately found in Somerset was brought by the Hon. W. Fox Strangways, bearing the name of Adam de Stoddone; also a half-noble of Edward III., lately found on the Chesil Bank. Captain Oakes presented to the Institute several very interesting photographs, representing the recent discoveries on the site of Chertsey Abbey, views of Kenilworth Castle, and of Ely Cathedral. It was announced that the meeting at Shrewsbury, under the patronage of the Lord-Lieutenant and the Bishop of the diocese, would commence on the evening of August 6, closing August 14. Amongst the numerous objects of archaeological interest comprised in the programme are Hawkstone, Wroxeter, the ruined monasteries of Wenlock, Buildwas, and Haughmond, Caer Caradoc, Ludlow and Stokesay Castles, Chirk Castle, and Valle Crucis, where the Institute will be hospitably entertained by the Viscount Dungannon.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—*July 2nd.*—John Curtis, Esq., President, in the chair. John Walter Lea and Alexander Fry, Esqrs., were elected Members. Various donations to the library were announced. Mr. Mesde stated, that in preserving spiders, he now employed, as a substitute for spirits of wine, a saline solution, composed of equal weights of water and sulphate of magnesia, with a small quantity of alcohol and sulphuric acid; this does not injure the colours, which spirits are apt to do. Mr. Stevens exhibited a splendid new longicorn beetle, from the New Hebrides, to which Mr. Adam White proposes the name of *Balidocoptus scaber*. Mr. Smith announced the discovery of colonies of *Tapinoma erraticum* (a very rare British ant) at Wimbledon and Weybridge. Mr. Hunter exhibited a female of *Stauropus fagi*, recently captured at Black Park, and also the singular larvae produced from eggs laid by this moth. Mr. Smith read some 'Observations on the Habits of the genus *Mygale*,' by Mr. H. W. Bates, in which he fully confirmed the much doubted statements of Madame Merian, that these gigantic spiders prey on small birds. Mr. Newman read a 'Description of the larvæ and pupæ of *Otiorynchus sulcatus*.' Captain Cox called attention to the ravages committed on the trees in Hyde Park by the larvæ of *Scolytus*, &c.

ZOOLOGICAL.—*July 10th.*—John Gould, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair. Dr. Crisp read a paper 'On the Length of the Alimentary Canal in Marsupial Animals, and on some Points relating to the Anatomy of the Tasmanian Wolf, and of the Rat Kangaroo, from Dissections recently made at the

Gardens.' Mr. Westwood exhibited several new and remarkable species of beetles belonging to the families *Cicindelidae* and *Carabidae*. The species of the former family belonged to the genera *Collyris* and *Tricordyla*, peculiar to the islands of the Eastern Ocean, and had been collected by the late Colonel Champion and by Dr. Templeton in Ceylon. The species of *Carabidae* were remarkable for having the antennæ parti-coloured, several of the joints being white. They were collected in Ceylon by Mr. Thwaites, in India by General Hearsey, and in Brazil by Mr. Bates, and formed several new and distinct genera. Mr. Cuming communicated a paper by Mr. Arthur Adams, R.N., 'On Two New Genera (*Clea* and *Erinna*), and several New Species of Shells from his own Collection.'

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday.—Zoological, 9 p.m.—(1. Mr. Gould on an Important Collection of Birds lately transmitted to this Country. By Mr. Macgillivray, Naturalist to H.M.S. *Herod*. 2. Mr. Slater on the Ornithology of Bogota.)

VARIETIES.

The Bible in Turkey.—In the monthly paper of the British and Foreign Bible Society, occurs the following interesting statement:—"It is a remarkable fact that years ago our Society possessed only a small obscure dépôt in Galata, which was opened only twice a-week, and where the Turks never put their foot in, and the Christians entered it rarely and by stealth. Now, besides the great dépôt, which is kept open all day long in a most frequented street in Constantinople, leading to the principal bazaars, the Society's books are exposed for sale in the grand street of Pera, at the Scripture Readers' Depository and Reading room at Galata, at the London Jews' Society's stores at Constantinople; and last, not least, they are hawked about the streets of this vast capital by colporteurs, and may be met with on the great floating bridge, and other parts of the city, taken there by vendors of books.

Advertising.—The new number of the 'Quarterly Review' (193), just published, contains an interesting article on 'Advertisements,' tracing their history from the first book advertisement in the 'Mercurius Politicus,' in 1652, to the great broad sheet of the 'Times,' in May, 1855. The writer asserts that the following amounts are annually spent in advertising:—By Holloway for his pills, 30,000*l.*; by Moses and Son, 10,000*l.*; by Rowland and Son (Macassar oil, &c.), 10,000*l.*; by Dr. de Jongh (cod-liver oil), 10,000*l.*; Heal and Sons (bedsteads and bedding), 6,000*l.*; Nicoll (tailors), 4,500*l.*. In the days of the railway mania the proprietors of 'The Times' received as much as 6,687*l.* in one week for advertisements! Their average advertising receipts per week appear to be a little above 3,000*l.* The very next article in the 'Quarterly' is upon 'The Supply of Paper.' The demand for cheap printing papers is so much on the increase that there is every probability that the price will be raised, unless some new and cheap substitute for rags can be found. Paper can be made from almost any vegetable fibre, but the expense of cleansing and preparing it is the obstacle which the paper-makers have to encounter. Paper was made from straw as long since as 1801.

—*Publishers' Circular.*

Poems edited by Cowper.—Mr. J. Pennycook Brown, Islington, states, in 'Notes and Queries,' that he possesses a little volume of 'Poems, by a Lady, revised by William Cowper, Esq., of the Inner Temple; London, 1792,' adding that the poems are mostly of a religious character, in some of which he thinks he traces the hand of the author of 'Olney Hymns.' The lady's preface describes the poems as 'the genuine fruits of retirement and leisure, and occasioned by such a series of adverse events as led the author to a peculiar habit of contemplating the ways of an all-wise, overruling Providence, and to the experience of that solid happiness in the present life which often begins when worldly prosperity ends.

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On the 30th of June was published,
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London: Robert Theobald, 26, Paternoster Row.

GENERAL INDEMNITY INSURANCE COMPANY, CANNON STREET WEST.
CAPITAL, £500,000, in Shares of £5 each: Call, 10s. per Share.
Guarantees afforded to persons in situations of trust also against losses arising from robberies. Fire and Life Insurance effected on improved and safe principles. Plate Glass insured.
Prospectuses, terms of Agency, Proposals, &c., can be had on application.
H. C. EIFFE, Actuary.
J. G. HUGHES, Secretary.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.
BANK OF DEPOSIT, 3, Pall Mall East.
[Established A.D. 1844.]
The Warrants for the Half Yearly Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum to the 30th June, are ready for Delivery, and PAYABLE DAILY between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock.
PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.
June 12, 1855.
Prospectuses and Forms for opening accounts sent free on application.

ESTABLISHED 1838.
VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 19, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.
At the recent Division of Profits the Assets were valued at £176,851
The Liabilities at £144,376
Leaving a Surplus for division of £32,475
The business of the Company embraces every description of Risk connected with Life Assurance,
Loans continue to be made to Assurers on undoubted Personal or other Security.
WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary.

FIFTEENTH REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
of the **COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON**, for the
year ending June 30, 1855.—At an ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, held at the Banking
House, Lothbury, on Tuesday, July 17th, 1855,

DIRECTORS
MARK HUNTER, Esq., Chairman.
JOHN SAVAGE, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Charles Dickson Archibald, Esq.
Charles Butler, Esq.
John Alfred Chowne, Esq.
George Clive, Esq.
William Cooper, Esq.
James Alexander Douglas, Esq.
Charles Hill, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Jackson, Esq., M.P.
Edward Oxenford, Esq.
S. J. Joseph Paxton, M.P.
Joseph Thompson, Esq.
Joseph Underwood, Esq.
Thomas Winkworth, Esq.

Manager—Mr. ALFRED R. CUTBILL.
Present, 63 Proprietors.
The Manager read the advertisement calling the meeting,
and afterwards the following

REPORT.

The Directors have to bring before the Shareholders the
Fifteenth Annual Balance Sheet, which shows, that after
paying all expenses and making provision for bad and doubtful
debts, the net profits of the Bank for the year ending
June 30, 1855, amounted to £38,180 0s. 1d.

A dividend at the rate of £7 per cent. per annum for the
half-year ending December 31, 1854, has been already paid,
and the Directors have now to declare a dividend for the
half-year ending June 30, 1855, at the same rate, with a
bonus of £3 per cent., making the dividend and bonus for
the year £10 per cent., free from income tax. After paying
this dividend and bonus, and allowing for rebate on current
bills, there will remain a balance of £1,343 16s. 9d. to be carried
to the reserve fund, increasing that fund to £67,453 9s.
In compliance with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement,
the following Directors—viz, Thomas Barnwell, Esq.,
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq., Edward Oxenford, Esq., Thomas
Winkworth, Esq., retire from office; and Jonathan Hopkinson,
Esq., Edward Oxenford, Esq., Thomas Winkworth, Esq.,
being eligible, offer themselves as candidates for re-election;
and Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., who is a duly qualified Proprietor,
offers himself as a candidate for the vacant seat.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.

BALANCE SHEET TO JUNE 30, 1855.

Dr.	Capital Subscribed.....	£1,500,000 0 0	
	Capital paid up.....	£300,000 0 0	
	Guarantee Fund, invested in Government securities.....	63,109 12 3	
	Balance due to the customers of the Bank.....	1,317,554 5 2	
	Balance carried down, after deducting bad and doubtful debts, income tax, and all charges, and current expenses.....	38,180 0 1	
		£1,719,843 17 6	

Cd.	Cash in hand, Government securities, India Bonds, bills discounted, &c.....	£1,719,843 17 6	
		£1,719,843 17 6	

Dr.	Dividend at the rate of £7 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1854, already paid.....	£10,500 0 0	
	Dividend at the rate of £7 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending June 30, 1855.....	10,500 0 0	
	Bonus of £3 per cent. per annum.....	9000 0 0	
	Rebate of interest on current bills carried to Profit and Loss new account.....	4836 3 4	
	Balance carried to the Guarantee Fund, making that Fund £67,453 9s.	1343 16 9	
		£38,180 0 1	

Cd.	Balance brought down.....	£38,180 0 1	
		£38,180 0 1	

The report and balance sheet having been read, it was
Resolved, That the report and balance sheet just read be
approved, printed, and circulated amongst the Proprietors.
The Chairman, Mark Hunter, Esq., on the part of the
Directors, declared a dividend on the paid-up capital of the
Company, at the rate of £7 per cent. per annum, and a bonus
of £3 per cent., both free from income tax, payable on and
after the 30th July next.

Resolved, That the following Directors, viz, Jonathan
Hopkinson, Esq., Edward Oxenford, Esq., Thomas Winkworth,
Esq., (who go out of office in pursuance of the deed of
settlement), be re-elected Directors of this Bank.

Resolved, That Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., be elected a
Director of this Bank.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to
the Directors for their attention to the management of the
affairs of the Bank during the past year.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Mr.
Cutbill for the zeal and attention displayed by him at all
times in the conduct of the affairs of the Bank.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Meeting be presented to
Mark Hunter, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct
in the chair of this day.

(Signed) A. R. CUTBILL, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.—The
Directors hereby give notice, that a DIVIDEND on the
PAID-UP CAPITAL of the Company, at the rate of 7 per cent.
per annum, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1855, and a Bonus
of £3 per cent., Dividend and Bonus both free from income tax,
will be PAYABLE at the Banking-house in Lothbury, on and
after the 30th July instant. A printed list of the Proprietors will
be ready for delivery. By order of the Board,
Dated July 17, 1855. A. R. CUTBILL, Manager.

CITY OF LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, for General Accumulative and Self-protecting Assurances.

Head Offices, 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, London.

Capital, a Quarter of a Million.

Treasurers.
The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor. | The Hon. W. F. Campbell.
The Hon. Com. West. | John Thomas, Esq.

This Society, guaranteed by a capital fully adequate to every contingency, and not injuriously large, offers the advantages of the mutual system without the liabilities of copartnership.

EDWARD FREDERICK LEEKS, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

1, Princes Street, Bank, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. cap. 9.

Major-General ALEXANDER, Blackheath Park, Chairman.

Increasing rates of Premium for securing Loans or Debts.
Half premiums, only, required during first seven years.
Sum Assured payable at Sixty, or at Death if occurring previously.

BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Profits divided annually.

Premium computed for every three months' difference of age.
Half-credit Policies—the unpaid half-premiums liquidated out of the profits.

(PREFERENTIAL.)					(MUTUAL.)				
Age.	Half Premium at Seven Years.	Whole Premium Rem. of Life.	Age.	Annual Premium.	Half-Yearly Premium.	Quarterly Premium.	Age.	Annual Premium.	Half-Yearly Premium.
30	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	30	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	30	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
40	1 19 2	2 3 6	40	2 7 3	1 4 2	0 13 3	40	2 7 3	1 4 2
50	1 9 2	2 18 4	50	3 2 7	1 4 2	0 12 4	50	3 2 7	1 4 2
60	2 2 6	4 5 0	60	3 2 7	1 4 2	0 12 5	60	3 2 7	1 4 2
70	3 6 8	6 15 4	70	3 2 7	1 4 2	0 12 6	70	3 2 7	1 4 2

E. R. FOSTER, Resident Director.

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

RALPH'S ENVELOPE PAPER, reduced to
5s per ream; also at 8s., and 9s. 6d.: samples on application.
—F. W. RALPH, Manufacturer, 36, Throgmorton Street, Bank.

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various colours, and solicits an early inspection. Every description
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farinaceous substance be perfectly incorporated with the oil; so
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exists in the Cocoa here presented. The delightful flavour, in part
dependent on the oil, is fully developed, and the whole preparation
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6d.

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is unsurpassed in its action upon the liver, the lungs, and the stomach,
removing any cause of disease from those organs, and ex-
pelling all humours from the system. By cleansing the blood it
never prevents pustules, scabs, pimples, and every variety of
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strength and vigour to the debilitated and weak, gives rest and re-
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Half-pints 2s. 6d., Pints 4s., Small Quarts 4s. 6d., Quarts 7s. 6d.,
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